

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

TESTED RECIPES.

For Thickening Soups or Gravy.—Work half an ounce of butter carefully into rather more than that quantity of flour. Stir this into the hot liquid and let it come to the boil. Cook for three minutes.

Currant Loaf.—Set two pounds of baker's dough to rise as soon as you get it. Work into it three ounces of currants, two ounces of sugar, and set to rise again. Bake like an ordinary loaf. This makes excellent bread and butter for tea.

Thick milk is peculiar with children. Boil one pint of milk and pour it on to a tablespoonful of flour, wet with cold milk, and make it into a smooth paste. Boil the flour and milk for ten minutes, stirring all the time, add a pinch of salt in cooking. Serve with brown sugar.

Hot Sauce for Chops.—After frying the chops, make a little brown sauce by stirring into the fat a dessertspoonful of flour. When browned, add a quarter of a pint of water, and stir till it boils. Add a tablespoonful of chopped piccalilli or chutney, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

Baked Suet and Jam Pudding.—Into half a pound of flour rub a quarter of a pound of suet, with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat an egg with a little milk and make all into a batter that will just pour. Line a pie-dish at the bottom with jam, put this batter on the top, and bake in a steady oven for one hour and a quarter.

Queen Mary Pudding.—Take six ounces of breadcrumbs, six ounces of caster sugar, four large eggs, and one teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Beat the eggs and mix well with the other ingredients. Pour into a greased pudding basin and bake for an hour. Serve hot with sauce or jam.

Prune Tart.—Soak some good prunes and scald them. Remove the stones, keep the kernels, and set them with the fruit in a saucepan with a little sugar. Simmer the fruit for ten minutes, pour into a basin, and, when cooled, flavor with lemon-juice. Line a flat tin with a piece of rice slowly in about one pint and a half of milk, until the liquid is absorbed, then sweeten and flavor with cinnamon. Butter a dish, spread it with rice, then add a layer of jam; continue in this way till the dish is full. Beat up the white of an egg to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor it, and place in the oven for twenty minutes to brown nicely.

To Pickle a Tongue.—Mix together two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of bay salt, one ounce of sal prunella, three handfuls of common salt, one pound of treacle. Place a tongue in this, turn and rub it every day. It will be ready in three weeks, but may stay longer. A little cochineal added to these proportions improves the color. After taking out the tongue, use the pickle for a piece of beef.

Cocoa Mould.—Crush all lumps out of one tablespoonful of cocoa, three tablespoonfuls of cornflour, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix these gradually into a quart of cold milk, place in a china lined saucepan, and boil for fifteen minutes, carefully stirring. Directly the mixture begins to thicken, take the pan off the stove and beat it up thoroughly, then let it simmer only. Turn into a wet mould to set.

Osborne Pudding.—Rub four ounces of dripping or lard into half a pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, one cupful of currants, one cupful of treacle, and the same quantity of milk. Rub the fat into the flour, add the baking-powder, mix to a stiff dough with cold water. Roll out to a long strip, spread the treacle over, and scatter the fruit on this. Roll up as for poly-poly, and place in a greased pudding. Pour the milk over, and bake in a steady oven for one hour.

Roast Leg of Veal.—Take out the bone from a loin of veal, fill the cavity left with veal stuffing, and skewer into a good round fillet, binding it in shape with tape when half cooked. Put a paper over the fat and baste frequently till you are sure the meat is quite done, for veal requires to be very well cooked. Just before serving pour some melted butter sauce over the joint, and pour a good gravy round.

Bachelor Pudding.—Peel and chop sufficient apples to weigh half a pound. Take the same quantity of breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of flour, two ounces of currants, and two ounces of sugar. Work these ingredients together, then moisten

ten them with one egg beaten up in milk. Mix all thoroughly, pour into a greased pudding basin, and boil two to three hours. Turn out to serve, and pour a nice sweet sauce over.

Sheep's Head au Gratin.—Take a singed sheep's head, have it split open and thoroughly cleaned. Place in a saucepan with an onion, two carrots, and a stick of celery, and sufficient water to cover, and boil for three hours, or till the meat slips from the bones. Arrange the meat on a dish and press into shape. Pour over some good brown gravy, and on the meat some brown bread crumbs. Serve very hot with potatoes and vegetables.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never allow meat to remain in paper, or it will quickly taint. Uncooked potatoes fried in fat, purify it better than anything else.

Raisins are easily stained if first steeped for a few minutes in boiling water.

Stains on knives may be removed by rubbing with raw potato dipped in bathbrick dust.

Oilcloth will last for several years if well polished with beeswax and turpentine.

Hang saucepan lids on nails in an airy part of the kitchen, then they will be perfectly sweet.

Flour baked till it is well browned makes a very good coloring for gravies.

When peeling apples put them into cold water to prevent their becoming discolored before being cooked.

Boots hardened with the wet, should be lightly rubbed with vaseline to make them pliable again.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking in water for a few hours, then bending into shape and drying.

A wet umbrella should never be placed ferule downwards to dry, nor should it be opened. Instead, shake it well and stand it handle downwards to drain.

A Sanitary Hint.—Pour hot strong soda water down all waste pipes every week. If this is done, it will cost money. Try instead laying a thickly folded newspaper over the tread. It is most efficacious and costs nothing.

Tea-leaves will remove the odor of fish from plates and dishes. Wipe plates used for herrings and haddock, with tea-leaves before putting them into the washing-up bowl.

Picture glasses should be cleaned with a rag dipped in methylated spirit. Water is not advisable, as it is apt to run under the glass, when the damp would spoil the picture.

To clean bedroom ware which gets stained on the inside. Where there is much deposit in the water the jugs, etc., get very much stained. Empty them, and then rub well with some dry salt.

For Tin Ware.—Take a quarter of a pound of household soap, melt it with a very small quantity of water, and then stir in a heaped tablespoonful of powdered whiting to form a paste.

A striped silk blouse may be washed thus: Make a lather, not too strong; when luke-warm put in the blouse and squeeze it in the lather till quite clean. Rinse and then roll tightly in dry towel. After a quarter of an hour, iron, using hot irons. Treated in this way the color will not run.

Harness Blacking.—Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax, twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and two ounces of finely powdered indigo. When thoroughly dissolved and mixed stir in half a pint of turpentine. Lay this on with a sponge, and then polish with a brush and cloths.

"My hair is falling out, old chap!" a solicitor confided to a medical friend. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly!" was the agreeable reply. "A cardboard box."

"I tell you, you can't beat my wife for presence of mind," said the man at the club, proudly. "Listen to this. One day last week an old gossip of our neighborhood called, and I left her and wife alone in the parlor. An hour later, having the impression that our caller had departed, I bounced into the room with, 'So the old cat has gone, eh?' Well, as I lifted my eyes, there was the woman herself in front of me. But my wife—bless her—was there with the goods. 'Yes, dear,' she said, calmly, 'I sent it to the cats' home in a basket first thing this morning.'"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUGUST 6.

Lesson VI.—Jeremiah Tried and Acquitted, Jer. 26. Golden Text, Psa. 27. 1.

Verses 1-6.—At some noteworthy gathering of the people from far and near, the prophet takes his stand in an outer court of the temple at Jerusalem, and proclaims words of solemn warning, mingled with proffers of mercy from Jehovah.

1. In the beginning.—In the next lesson we shall come upon a time in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim when the prophet's relations with the king and people reached a critical stage, and he was no longer listened to. That crisis had not yet arrived. But Jeremiah had already declared the certainty of a captivity lasting for seventy years (Jer. 25. 11). What he does in this chapter is to set forth the difficulties under which he has announced the will of God in the prophecies of the chapters preceding.

2. Stand in the court.—The outer court where it would be most easy to get a hearing before the people assembling from the cities of Judah. Diminish not a word.—Through Moses, Jehovah's people had been commanded neither to add to nor diminish the message received by them from Jehovah (Deut. 4. 2). Standing as he did in peril of his life, it would be natural for the prophet to wish to suppress the harsher portions of his warning.

3. It may be they will hearken.—Jeremiah's judgment of the conduct of affairs in Judah is depicted in his arraignment. "Jehoiakim (Jer. 22. 13-17). But none could more fitly have declared not only the wrath of Jehovah against a guilty people, but also the everlasting love and compassion of Jehovah, and his long-suffering. Offers of peace and pardon were still held out, but on this and another occasion (Jer. 36) the people and their leaders contemptuously refused to change their course. Compare Jer. 7.

5. Rising up early and sending.—A phrase peculiar to Jeremiah and occurring frequently in his prophecies. "By Joshua as the resting place for the ark and tabernacle. Though a town of considerable importance in the time of the Judges, it became excessively idolatrous, and so lost the ark in the days of Eli, and fell into the cruel hands of the Philistines. In Jeremiah's day it was a village of no special significance. In this way was Jerusalem to be made contemptible among the nations.

7-15.—The charge against Jeremiah by the prophets and priests before the princes and people, and his defence.

7. Prophets.—These were the false prophets, who, however, had the ear of the populace. They were in constant opposition to Jeremiah, both in Jerusalem and Babylon (23. 9, 23. 1, 23. 1). They succeeded in neutralizing his message with their lying flatteries.

8. Made an end of speaking.—That none offered to molest him till he had concluded his address shows that, in spite of incredulity, they still cherished a half reverential respect for the Mosaic law (Deut. 32. 1). It was only after he had done speaking that the people laid hold on him and declared that, according to the Mosaic law (Deut. 18. 20), he must be put to death.

Their charge was one of blasphemy—Jeremiah had spoken without the command of Jehovah.

9. Why hast thou prophesied in the name of Jehovah?—It was incomprehensible to them that such things should befall Jerusalem as came upon Shiloh.

10. The princes.—It is thought these were the heads of prominent houses of the tribes, who had brought with them to Jerusalem in a time of disorder the prestige of their local reputation.

The power which they here exhibit had gradually grown up through their employment in important offices about the court, and is an evidence of the decay of the monarchy.

The entry of the new gate.—This was the place ordinarily chosen for trials. For the building of this gate, see 2 Kings 15. 35.

11. Prophesied against this city.—The case of Stephen comes naturally to mind. The threat of decapitation to both city and temple was still fresh in the ears of the people.

12. Jehovah sent me.—This was the burden of the prophet's defence. The firmness of conviction with which he faced his accusers is seen in the repetition of these words, with the additional affirmation, of a truth in verse 15. "He did not shrink in fear from the worst they might do; only he would have them remember that it was

God, and not any one man, against whom they were fighting.

16-24.—The princes and people take up the charges made by priests and false prophets, and declare Jeremiah innocent. The cases of Micah and Uriah are cited.

16. He hath spoken.—In the name of Jehovah.—Though the elders of Judah were doubtless worldly-minded men, yet they judged this case without the fanaticism which characterized the priestly and prophetic class. They saw that Jeremiah was in earnest and carried no brief for himself or any class, but came direct from Jehovah.

18. Micah.—One of the minor prophets. His prophecies were given in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. A comparison of verse 18 with Micah 3. 12 will show that the elders of the land, representing the people in the case, were giving an exact quotation. The giving an exact quotation of king precedent of the action of king Hezekiah, in listening to warnings fully as stinging as those proffered by Jeremiah, was a well-chosen one.

20. Uriah.—It is unlikely this case was introduced by the elders at this particular time. It seems more probable that Jeremiah himself introduced the illustration later in order to show how great was the peril of a man who, like him, made such a prophecy against the sacred city.

Kiriath-jearim.—A town on the road to Joppa, about ten miles northwest of Jerusalem. It stood on the border of Benjamin and Judah, and had for twenty years been the resting place of the ark (1 Sam. 6. 21).

23. Slew him with the sword.—This arbitrary and cruel procedure on the part of the present king, on the part of the present king, was made possible by the fact that Jehoiakim was a vassal of Egypt (2 Kings 23. 34).

24. Ahikam the son of Shaphan.—He was one of those sent by Josiah to consult Huldah. Later he was made governor of the land by Nebuchadnezzar. In this position he had occasion to stand by his friend Jeremiah again.

CHOCOLATE AND MUSIC.

Are Used by Swiss Prison Chief to Reform Convicts.

The convict prison of Witzwyl, in the Canton of Berne, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Switzerland, has a new governor, who has determined to introduce the use of tobacco and stop chewing and smoking, the governor is trying to "persuade" the prisoners to exchange tobacco for chocolate of equal value; but he admits that he has not met with much success.

The new governor also believes that music "soothes the savage breast," and he was glad when recently four wandering Bohemians, with guitars and violins, arrived at Witzwyl, under escort, to serve a short sentence. Several times a week they play in the evening to cheer up their fellow prisoners.

HOW CHINESE TRAP EAGLES.

Use Tame Birds as Decoys for Wild Ones.

Thousands of Chinese hunters trap wild eagles in Mongolia every year by the employment of tame eagles as decoys. They carry the tame eagles on their shoulders, and when a likely locality is reached they arrange nets, within which are placed large quantities of bait, usually small fish. Operating lines are stretched to a distance of about 500 yards from the nets, and when the wild birds have joined the tame ones at the feast these nets are brought into action. The value of the capture depends upon the condition of the feathers, which are used for fans. Only the largest feathers are of use, and a fan of black feathers, white near the middle, brings as high as \$25.

WHAT SHE WOULD SAY.

Charles Higgins was engaged, but somehow he didn't feel altogether happy, so he decided to break off the engagement.

"Dearest," he whispered, as he sat alone with his beloved, "what would his pet say if Charlie told her that he could not marry her?"

The maiden pondered. "His pet would say," she cooed, "that she has a big brother who is a champion boxer, and this big brother would probably make things uncomfortable for Charlie."

And she would also say that she has a lot of letters that would make it very expensive for him, too."

Charlie also pondered. "Ha! Ha!" he murmured at last. "But Charlie hasn't said it, has he?"

"No, of course not," said the girl. "He knows better."

So they are to be married in October.

Labor is the foundation of many a fortune—but not necessarily of the laborer's.

THE NEW SIRDAR OF EGYPT

FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER APPOINTED.

He is Expected to Keep the Natives Quiet—Career of the Great Soldier.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, British agent to Egypt, seems to have satisfied every one. The status of the British Agent to Egypt probably will be improved a more important title and a higher salary attached.

Command of the British troops on the Mediterranean, heretofore held by a general at Malta, will be transferred to Lord Kitchener. The home country expects him to crush with a strong hand the growing dissatisfaction of the natives in Egypt.

It was through his military genius that the army in Egypt was re-habilitated. He became sirdar, or commander-in-chief, and firmly established the supremacy of Great Britain in that country.

CROMER MAKER OF EGYPT.

Lord Kitchener's latest appointment makes him indirectly the successor of Lord Cromer, the predecessor of the late Sir Eldon Gorst, who is known as the maker of Egypt, and was British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt from 1883 to April 12, 1907, when he resigned.

Two important events occurred during Cromer's "agency" in Egypt. In 1883 the restored Khedive abolished the joint control of England and France, and on the recommendation of the British, appointed an English financial adviser. The Anglo-French convention of April 4, 1904, further removed restrictions which incumbered the management of Egyptian finance.

GOT KITCHENER THE JOB.

It was Cromer who secured the appointment of Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the Khedive's army, which was ultimately to make life and property as safe as London as far south as Omdurman and beyond. It was Cromer, who dammed the Nile at Assouan, to increase the irrigated area of the valley. And it was Cromer, who, satisfied with the work already done, proposed in 1906 a revision of Egypt which he believed the country was ripe for.

AS HE IS.

Lord Kitchener's services in the Boer war added to his military renown and made him the popular idol of the Empire.

A tall, lithe, clean-limbed figure, deliberate in movement, still and piercing eyes of deep blue, complexion unburned a dull brick red, a square, cleft chin, a resolute mouth, shaded by long moustache, the face stern, cold, inflexible. Such is Lord Kitchener.

Born in Ireland of English parents, in June, 1850, his boyhood was passed in that country. Rather a bookworm than an athlete, he showed but little capacity for outdoor sports, his talents leaning chiefly toward mathematics. He entered the army as a lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1871, and first saw service in the Franco-Prussian war, having offered himself to the French authorities, and was actively engaged on several occasions, but owing to an attack of pneumonia was invalided back to England.

BEGAN IN PALESTINE.

At the earliest opportunity he sought service abroad, and was sent to Palestine under the auspices of the Palestine exploration fund. In this work he was connected with many well-known men, such as Farrar, Holman Hunt, Walter Besant and Sir Charles Warren. After spending six years of danger and adventure surveying Palestine, which had not then been civilized by Cook's tourists, and was overrun by roving bands of robbers, he was removed to Cyprus to organize the courts and put the civil service on a firm basis. In 1879 Lord Beaconsfield appointed him one of his military vice-consuls in Asia Minor, and he subsequently returned to Cyprus and made a survey of the entire island.

MASTERED LANGUAGE.

During these years Kitchener had obtained a mastery of the Arabic language and character, which was to stand him in good stead later. When the Egyptian army was being drilled by the English officers in 1882, he volunteered his services and was appointed one of the two majors of cavalry.

When the ill-fated Gordon was shut up in Khartoum it was Kitchener who managed to smuggle through the little news of the outer world, which Gordon received, and Khartoum northward, unfortunately in vain.

CONQUERED THE SOUDAN

In 1892 Kitchener was appointed sirdar, or commander-in-chief, of the Egyptian Army. Then commenced the conquest of the Sudan. Without a single pause the work went forward. Kitchener is never in a hurry. With rigid self-control he feels the ground firm beneath him before advancing a step forward where others had used camels he conceived the idea of a railway, and turned a raid into an irresistible conquest.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Then came South Africa. He went out to Cape Town as Lord Roberts' chief of staff in December, 1899, when three British armies lay checkmated and confusion ruled supreme at the base. He brought order out of such a chaos of mismanagement as has rarely faced an officer. On him fell the brunt of all the secret preparations that ended in Lord Roberts' brilliant dash into the Orange Free state, the relief of Kimberley and the capture of Cronje.

The recent work of Lord Kitchener has been that of organizing the military forces of the empire.

MUNICH TO TAX CATS.

Keeping of Felines Endangers Public Health, Says Council.

Not content with having raised the cost of dog licenses from five marks to twenty marks a year, the Munich City Council has now decided to impose a tax on cats. The supporters of the new impost contend that the keeping of cats involves danger to the public health, besides frequently constituting a nuisance to the neighbors. When owners have to take out a yearly license it is thought that cats will be better cared for and that they will not be allowed to increase and multiply indiscriminately, as at present. It is thought, too, that with a lesser number of cats the wanton slaughter of singing and other small birds might be diminished.

PASS THE SALT.

"I have had many wonderful experiences," remarked the returned explorer. "But one of the most curious occurred when I was gold-hunting in California.

"I came to a valley between two mountains where I found a most wonderful echo. So deep was it that I could hear my own voice long after I had uttered a word."

"It suddenly struck me that I might be able to make use of this echo to good effect, and when I went to bed that night I put my plan into execution. Before I lay down to rest I shouted at the top of my voice:

"It's time to get up!" and, would you believe it, gentlemen, the echo awoke me at eight o'clock the next morning by shouting those identical words in my ear!"

A SAFE CURE.

"Doctor," sighed the haggard man, "I'm in a terrible state! I haven't slept a wink for nearly a week. The cat next door howls all night. Can you do anything for me?"

"Yes, I think so," said the doctor. "Let me see. This powder, here will work the trick, I think. You'll sleep now all right."

"Oh, thank you, doctor! What do I take it?"

"You don't take it, my dear sir. You give it to the cat!"

EXPLAINED.

The milkman stood before her nervously twirling his hat in his hands.

"So," she said sternly, "you have come at last!"

"Yes, madam. You sent for me, I believe," he replied.

"I wished to tell you that I found a minnow in the milk yesterday morning."

"I am sorry, madam; but if the cows will drink from the brook instead of from the trough, I cannot help it."

SERVE HIM RIGHT.

Conjuror—"My assistant will now guess without assistance how many hairs any gentleman present has on his head."

Member of the Audience.—How many are there on mine?

Assistant—"Two million four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four."

Conjuror—"If the gentleman will count his hairs he will see that the number is correct."

Oil for Toothaches.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so welcome a visitor Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will cure toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

NEED OF A STANDARD BREAD.

Shown by Fact That Some Animals Die if Fed on Certain Kinds.

Dr. Leonard Hill, the English physiologist, has made recently an interesting contribution to the question of "standard bread," the standard containing about 80 per cent. of the total grain as against the 70 or 73 per cent. contained in the whiter bread now generally used.

Although the discussion has thrown much light upon the chemistry of flour and has served to show in how many ways things may be added to "improve" it, it has contributed but little to our knowledge of the physiological value of the different flours.

Dr. Hill has been conducting experiments on the nutritive value of white and of standard bread, using rats as subjects. He says that his results have been astonishing. Rats fed on white bread or flour died very badly. Many of them died; the others grew slowly, increased but slightly in weight in six weeks, after which time nearly all of them began to lose weight.

The rats fed on the standard bread or flour did much better; fewer of them died and their increase in weight was more than twice as great as in those fed on the white bread and flour. Dr. Hill concluded that either the standard flour contained something essential to growth which was not in the white flour or that the latter contained something detrimental, "improvers" for example.

These are not the first experiments which show that different wheat breads have markedly different physiological effects. In bulletin 60 of the hygienic laboratory, Hunt states that mice fed upon the "white wheat bread" obtained from one Washington bakery showed but one-fourth the resistance to certain poisons that was shown by mice fed upon similar bread from another bakery, although dealers considered them equivalent.

It is quite probable, says the Medical Journal, that breads which have such markedly different effects upon infants and young children, and perhaps upon adults, especially in sickness. The lower animals are usually supposed to be resistant and adaptable as regards food, whereas the extreme sensitiveness of infants to slight changes in diet is well known.

AN INDEPENDENT MINER.

Remarkable Instinct of an Old Mexican.

The Mexican miner is the best in the world, says Mr. S. D. Woods in "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast," and he gives an instance of an old Mexican who seemed by an instinctive faculty to know where "mineral" could be found. He was nearly seventy years of age, and had, apparently, no ambition beyond providing for his own simple needs.

He was, I think, the best mineralogist and worker of ores I ever knew. He would take his little sack, wander over the hills for perhaps a month, and delve into the old dumps of the abandoned mines. By this search he would, in a month's time, fill his sack with a hundred pounds of ore. This ore was rebellious, and required the most careful and skillful reduction and refining.

For this purpose he had built in one of the canons near by, out of adobe which he had made himself, a little smelter and a refinery.

The work accomplished by means of this little adobe smelter and refinery was as complete as could be found in the magnificent system of Swansea, which is the world's chief mineral reduction plant, and to which are sent the rebellious ores which defy the skill of the resident ore-workers.

The old Mexican would build a little fire in his smelter, and when the heat was just right, cast in with the necessary fluxes, which he would gather from the hill slopes, his little handfuls of rebellious ore, and by and by out of the smelter would run a little stream of mineral, in which were mingled lead, copper, silver and gold. The mass would be, perhaps, out of the hundred pounds he smelted, about half as large as an ordinary football.

The mass of unseparated ore he would subject to the processes of his little refinery, and by and by—for the process was slow—out of the refinery would flow the separated streams of gold, the silver and the lead; and thus from his hundred pounds of ore the old Mexican would usually secure from fifty to seventy-five dollars. This was enough to supply his simple wants for quite a while, and it was by this process of the highest scientific character that this old, uneducated, simple-minded man brought to himself what he called the necessities and comforts of life.

"Now, Miss Agely," said young Mr. Rich. "I should like to propose—" "Oh, this is so sad—" "That we have some ice-cream—" "That would be lovely! I like straw—" "Some evening when the weather is warmer."

WHEN SUMMER COMES GUARD YOUR BABY

The summer months are the most dangerous of the year for the little one. The complaints of this season come so quickly that often a precious little life is beyond aid before the mother realizes baby is ill. Colic, diarrhoea and cholera infantum are all rife at this time. The mother must guard her baby's health every minute. She must be careful of his food and careful that his stomach is kept sweet and his bowels move regularly and freely. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets—they are mothers' best friend at all times of the year, but more especially in the summer, when, if given occasionally, they act as a preventive of those dreaded summer troubles, or if they do come on suddenly remove the cause and baby will soon be well again. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SIGHT OF THE BLIND.

A Medical Missionary's Pathetic Experience.

A passage from one of the letters written home by a young American medical missionary—letters that make up "A Bluestocking in India," by Winifred Weston—gives not only a glimpse of the benefits which Eastern women are receiving, but also shows the ennobling reaction of the work upon the worker.

Yesterday I had an experience which made me feel small. It was one of my first cataract cases; the woman was absolutely blind—had not seen a thing for years. I did the operation on both eyes at one sitting, bandaged them, and sent her to the ward.

When the day came for the removal of the bandages, I found her in the woman's general ward, which was full to overflowing with patients. She was eager for her release, so I told the nurse to loosen the dressings, and then applied the counting tent.

All the women were as still as mice, holding their breath to learn if her sight was really restored. You could have heard a pin drop.

Holding up my fingers before the eyes so long sightless, I asked her to count.

She did so: "One, three, two, four."

"She sees! she sees!" whispered the women from cot to cot.

The poor patient herself fell in a transport of joy and gratitude, embraced my feet, kissed the hem of my skirt, and called me all the endearing names which her vocabulary afforded.

She would have worshipped me then and there, so deep was her feeling; but I lifted her up and led her away, to tell her of One Who alone is worthy of worship.

Yes, I used to say I was not coming to India to preach, but to practice medicine; but when an event like this drives you down into the depths of abject humility, you just cannot help telling the poor ignorant women that, after all, there is something worthy of love and worship; that there is One absolutely pure, and holy, and merciful, and Who loves everyone of them with a perfect love.

Everybody has a soul, and I am beginning to find out that my chief concern is not, after all, with the body.

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind. —The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions, and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

Smugglers are not the only people who shirk their duty.

When you want to clear your house of flies, see that you get Wilson's Fly Pads. Imitations are always unsatisfactory.

Towley—"Brown is terribly absent-minded. The other evening he sat up till after one o'clock trying to remember what it was he wanted to do." Cowley—"Did he remember?" Towley—"Yes, he discovered that he wanted to go to bed early."

The Pill That Leads Them All.—Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

CAPTURING AN OCTUPUS.

A Fisherman's Experience With One of These Creatures.

In political and economic literature the octopus has been made familiar to the general reader as a symbol of the corporation that grasps everything within reach and holds on to it. The fitness of the emblem will be understood from the account given of one of the pages of Mr. E. B. Kennedy's "Thirty Seasons in Scandinavia."

A large octopus is now in the Natural History Museum in Trondheim. It was brought in during 1897, and I saw it on its arrival. The history of its capture, as it was detailed to me, not only by the fisherman whose boat it had attacked, but also by two other independent witnesses, is as follows:

The man was leisurely rowing on a calm day close to the rock-bound shore of one of the fjords some fifty miles north of Trondheim. Suddenly a long, glistening arm swept over the stern of the boat, and there remained fixed.

The fisherman, appalled at this strange apparition, dropped his oars and sprang to his feet, when, like magic, another hideous-looking arm shot out and bent over the gunwale. The boat now listed severely, and the man, realizing that he was being attacked by some monster against which his old knife was the only available weapon, seized his oars and labored with might and main to get his boat into a crevice of the rocks, all the time shouting for his mates, who were not far off.

He had to strain every nerve to drag his hideous cargo after him, for the suckers never relaxed their hold; and when he got within reach of willing hands, it took the hardest work of the three men to haul it up a slight incline. The monster still hanging on even over the bare rock. Then they belabored the creature's head with oars and clubs, and having safely secured it, sent off to the nearest station and telegraphed concerning the prize which they had captured. It was at once purchased by the museum and carried off to that establishment, after having been photographed.

They stretched out the creature's arms before preparing it. I measured the two longest tentacles. They were ten feet and four inches each in length. This, over all, together with the great carpetbag-looking body, gave a measurement of thirty feet across.

There are more virtues in a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil as a subduer of pain than in gallons of other medicine. The public know this, and there are few households throughout the country where it cannot be found. Thirty years of use has familiarized the people with it, and made it a household medicine throughout the western world.

Lady—"Did anyone call when I was out?" Servant—"Yes, ma'am. Two ladies and seven gentlemen." Lady—"Did they leave their cards?" Servant—"No, ma'am. I was in." Lady—"What do you mean?" Servant—"They called on me, ma'am."

House flies are hatched in manure and revel in filth. Scientists have discovered that they are largely responsible for the spread of Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Infantile Diseases of the Bowels, etc. Every packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will kill more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper.

"You have two very bright pupils, Miss Winsome," remarked Mr. Sweetley to the school-mistress. "Which ones do you mean, Mr. Sweetley?" "Why, those in your eyes, to be sure."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Wife (excitedly)—"If you go on like this I shall certainly lose my temper." Husband (calmly)—"No danger, my dear. A thing of that size is not easily lost."

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD. —MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHO SUFFER FROM COLIC, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. IT IS ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Shopper—"What do you mean by such items in your bill as, 'One handful of raisins. Ten lumps of sugar. Three pocketfuls of almonds'?" Grocer—"It means, madam, that people who bring their children with them when they come shopping must take the consequences!"

"How are things?" the barber asked pleasantly of the shrinking man in the chair. "Dull, very dull!" And the knight of the razor looked for a moment as if he thought the remark was personal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Coughs in Cows.

Hollinger Extension Mines, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey)

Authorized Capital - \$1,500,000
Treasury - 500,000
PAR VALUE OF SHARES - \$5.00

DIRECTORATE:

EDWIN A. BENSON, Mech. Supt. Pullman Car Co., Chicago.
FREDERICK L. SIMMONS, 2nd Asst. Auditor, Pullman Car Co., Chicago.
JOHN L. WOODS, Capitalist, Chicago.
ROBERT W. TINSLEY, Pres. Tinsley-Jackson Co., Chicago.
JOHN R. TURNER, Corporation Trust Co., New York.

The Company is organized to take control of the claim immediately adjoining the Hollinger Mine on the North. This claim is known to contain the extension of at least one of the Hollinger veins.

30,000 shares are offered for sale at \$3.00 per share, and the subscription list will be closed as soon as the 30,000 shares are fully subscribed, when the stock will be listed on the different Exchanges.

Cheques or drafts, payable at par in Toronto, must accompany subscriptions.

FULL INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED BY

W. MURRAY ALEXANDER, or USSHER, STRATHY & Co.,
14 Melinda Street, 46 King Street W.,
TORONTO.

Magistrate—"You say this man stole your coat? Do you understand that you prefer the charge against him?" Prosecutor—"Well, no, your honor, I prefer the coat, if it's all the same to you."

The genuine Wilson's Fly Pads are by far the best fly killers made. Every housekeeper should use them. All Druggists, Grocers, and General Stores sell them.

Mistress (to servant, about to be married)—"And where did you meet your young man, Mary?" Mary—"Oh, at uncle's funeral, mum. He was the life and soul of the party!"

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

"Biffins" yawned dreadfully when Doctor Doseall was telling that funny story last night. "Yes, but the doctor got even with him, he sent Biffins a bill for inspecting his throat."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY. —For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. •Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Mother—"Oh, Bobby, you naughty boy, you've been smoking!" (Pause.) Poor darling, do you feel very bad?" Bobby (who has been well brought up)—"Thank you, I'm only dying."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

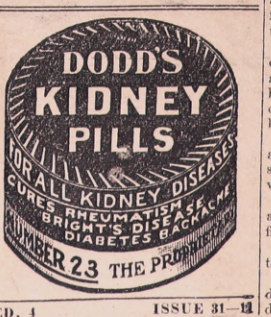
HE WAS CURIOUS. —The prisoner at the bar had a long list of previous convictions against him.

"Your worship," he said to the judge, "would you mind postponing the case for a week, the lawyer who is defending me is ill!"

"But you were arrested with your hand in the gentleman's pocket," objected the judge. "What possible defence can your lawyer make?"

"Just so, your worship. That's why I want the case postponed. I'm curious to know what on earth he will say!"

Young Wife (in passion)—"I shall go straight home to my mother!" Husband (calmly)—"Very well. Here's the money for your railway fare." Wife (after counting it)—"But that isn't enough for a return ticket."



A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

Mrs. Goodart—"You seem to have some education. Perhaps you were once a professional man?"

Howard Hasher—"Lady, I'm a numismatist by profession."

Mrs. Goodart—"A numismatist?"

Howard Hasher—"Yes, lady; a collector of rare coins. Any old coin is rare to me."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have it.

Ethel—"All is over between us. Here are your presents. A gold locket and chain, a diamond ring, and a pearl necklace." Herbert—"There are some other things I gave you I insist upon being returned!" Ethel—"What are they?" Herbert—"Seven thousand, three hundred and fifty-one kisses."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. —Gentlemen, In June, 98, I had my arm and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The effect was magical; in five hours the pain had ceased and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly, A. E. ROY, Carriage Maker.

St. Antoine, P.Q.

"Have you any absorbing papers around here?" asked the stranger of the newsagent. "Absorbing papers?" echoed the clerk. "Yes, sir, Jimmy, give this gentleman a couple of blotters."

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

Tourist—"I wonder at your allowing people to mount that fine old ruin." Native—"It's quite safe, sir. It was only built last year!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

SEA, SEA, SEA!

The ship tossed and wobbled in an alarming manner as the twenty-five seedy passengers sat down to their first meal on board.

"Good-day, gentleman," said the captain, beaming round on them all. "I trust that this voyage will be a satisfactory one to everyone of the twenty-five gentlemen I see before me."

"I trust you will regard me as a friend. That everyone of the seventeen gentlemen present will."

"I hope the nine gentlemen around this table will enjoy the fish."

"Can I ask you three gentlemen to try some boiled mutton and—"

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS. —If you want to sell a farm, consult me.

If you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

SASKATOON. —NEEDS you if you are a hard-working Farmer in any branch. Could you see our agricultural prosperity, no thing would thereafter keep you where you are. What money have you saved the past seven years? In less time, with less work, farmers win fortunes here. Make the best of life. God meant you to Write COMMISSIONER, BOARD OF TRADE, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

AGENTS WANTED.

START TEA ROUTE TO-DAY. Send postal for circulars or list for sample plan and terms. Alfred Tyler, London.

AGENTS WANTED—A study of other Agency propositions will convince you that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars. Travelers Dept., 221

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

CUT YOUR GLASS AT HOME.—Our new "Red Devil" Glass Cutter cuts wired glass, plate glass, smoked and window glass. By mail \$2. W. E. Potter & Co., 45 Henri St., Montreal.

SAWMILL MACHINERY. Portable or heavy, Lathe Mills, Shingle Mills, Engines and Boilers, Mill Supplies. The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., West Street, Orillia, Ontario.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write at once before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

6 TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

WRITE us to-day for our choice list of Agents! Supplies. No outlay necessary. They are money makers. Apply B. C. I. Co. Ltd., 228 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

SPECIALISTS' ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Trusses fitted by mail. Send measure. Glasses fitted by eye. Write to-day must. Glasses and in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the British American Dyeing Co. Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy. Address Box 158, Montreal.

QUITE SUDE.

"Are you sure that occurrence was on the seventeenth of the month?" asked the lawyer, in a tone which seemed to imply that certainty upon such a point was almost beyond the reach of the human intellect.

"Yes," said the undismayed youth, who was being cross-examined, "it was the seventeenth."

"Now, remember," continued the lawyer, with increasing solemnity, "remember you are under oath. How do you know it was the seventeenth?"

"Because the day before—"

"Be careful what you say, now. Go on."

"Because the day before was the sixteenth, and the day after was the eighteenth."

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Storekeepers.

Zam-Buk FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

MORMON COMMUNITIES.

"Saints" in Western Canada Have Remarkable Villages.

The Mormon lives near his church in touch with its various duties and activities, under the eye of the ecclesiastics, says Nan Moulton in The Courier. During the day he goes out to his farm, but his garden is in the town, and his lesser agricultural efforts are concentrated there. "That is really what the community life of the Mormons in church and schools and social intercourse, not having possessions in common nor working by co-operative methods, as is the manner of some religious communities. There are the wealthier and those of meagre fortunes, but help is ready and terms easy and patience long for the convert or the married young-and-poor or the shiftless or the foreigner or the untutored or the ignorant. Raymond alone is not four-square, but starts from a centre from which the streets radiate like the rays of a circle. "Ray knight went to Paris," Mr. Stirling Williams explained, "and came back with different notions."

The church organization and government is found on the most wonderful system and ramifications, there are far-reaching and far-reaching. Talk about the German empire! The Mormon Church is a theocratic government wherein the members enjoy a quite abridged liberty in novel contentment; it is an absolute monarchy resting upon the consent of the governed. Mr. Card had planned to go to Mexico—the Church sent him to Canada. Mr. Bramwell had a future across the border, the Church suddenly ordered him to Canada. A young man is busy over to Turkey, where his father supports him, or his brother, or even his wife, by becoming a book agent, or clerk in a general store. "We go voluntarily," they hastened to assure me, "do not think there is any compulsion." "But why are you willing?" I asked, and received the old answer of revelation and the spirit directing the heads of the Church.

What is the connection between the Mormon Church in Canada and the Church in Utah? The Canadian territory is treated exactly as if it were part of Utah. Under the president, councilors, apostles and other officers of the Utah Church are the quorums of elders and quorums of teachers, and the quorum of deacons. Where the quorums are is called a Stake. In Canada there are two Stakes, the Alberta Stake, extending from Spring Coulee to the international boundary, and the Taylor Stake, including the territory north from Spring Coulee.

The order is duplicated through the Stakes and through every auxiliary organization. There is the Stake president and his two councilors, the quorum of twelve, called the High Council, the quorum of seventy, the quorum of elders and priests, teachers and deacons. In the two Canadian Stakes are twenty-three wards, each again with a separate and complete organization down to the deacons again, all the Ward organizations being under the immediate supervision of the Stake presidency. Boys from twelve to fifteen years of age are deacons, from fifteen to eighteen teachers, from eighteen upwards elders. Eight years, with the training and teaching given, is considered a sufficiently mature age for baptism, an understanding and expert in faith and repentance. Baptism is by immersion and the laying on of hands for the Holy Spirit.

This habit, though, of opening and closing everything with prayer, produces occasionally a funny effect. I heard of a coronation in March which had been scrappy throughout the hours until twelve, nobody had agreed with anybody else and not one motion had been carried. And the voice of the closing prayer did not even smile when he found himself thanking the Lord for the spirit that had prevailed throughout the evening.

What Did the Chauffeur Say?

The chauffeur of a prominent Toronto business man tells a good story concerning an occasion when his expectations didn't by any means come true. Several years ago he was one of a number of chauffeurs who were taking from Hamilton to Toronto a number of delegates to a Y.M.C.A. convention in Toronto. The delegates had gone on a little trip to the Ambitious City and were anxious to get back in good time for the convention. All the automobiles were having trouble, and much time was being lost. A man who was especially anxious to get to Toronto in the evening said to the chauffeur who figures in this story: "Hurry all you can. Keep going as much as possible irrespective of trouble, and I'll fix you up when we get to Toronto."

The chauffeur followed instructions, and when the party reached Toronto the anxious passenger gave him—a reserved front row seat for that night's session of the convention.

Alberta Farmers Prudent.

A writer in a western paper, who is perhaps more long-sighted than the average westerner engaged in agricultural business, points out that the Province of Alberta has no need to feel hurt by repeated criticisms of her puny wheat exportation when compared with that of Saskatchewan. The farmers in Alberta, he says, realize the advantages that flow from feeding grain to live stock instead of exporting it, and they are inclined to pay as much attention to mixed farming as to grain production. There is no room to quarrel with that tendency.—Montreal Standard.

Heroine of Novel.

The heroine of the famous English novel, "Broken Earth," by Harold Begbie, is, Adjutant Lee, who has arrived here from England, is the Salvation Army lady, known as "The Sun Angel," and who is credited in the novel with bringing about the conversion of some notorious characters in the British Isles. Pick-pockets, pugilists, drunkards, gamblers, all came under her sway.

ACTUALLY ADMITS IT.

New York Paper Acknowledges Defeat at Chateauguay.

While the Empire festivities have been going on in honor of King George V, there has been one long, loud, hoarse roar of laughter on this side of the Atlantic over the solemnity of our British cousins, says The New York Times. For why? Because, in part, it is that solemnity of theirs, they have decided to omit from the Empire festivities the celebration of the battle of Chateauguay.

What is Chateauguay? What is Chateauguay? And why should the battle be omitted from the Empire celebration? Because its celebration may offend the sensibilities of Americans.

After this thing had percolated across the Atlantic and it had become known in England that not one American in ten, say, one million had ever heard of the battle of Chateauguay, and that the miserable remnant who had not felt offended if they went back on the list of the Empire's festivities, it was restored. But in the meantime the mystery had got across the Atlantic.

What is Chateauguay? wondered America. Why should John Bull be afraid to hurt our feelings? Why men tioning it? And Brother Jonathan rubbing his battle-scarred leg, carefully searched for the particular mosquito bite that was made by Chateauguay.

Well, after all the laugh is on Brother Jonathan, not on John Bull. The reason why John has so seriously carried the memory of the battle of Chateauguay, and the reason why we have conveniently forgotten it, is that the battle is one of John Bull's glories, and hence carried by his historians, whereas, it being a disgrace to us, we dismiss it in a paragraph in the best of our histories.

We call it "the battle of Chrysler's Farm," and dismiss it, as mentioned, in a paragraph. In fact, we hurriedly cover it up, as we do most of the land battles of the war of 1812. Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the rest of our historians try to make it appear that the war of 1812 was fought entirely on the water; and so fought, as far as anything that does us credit is concerned; but the British, very properly, from their standpoint—forget what happened on the water and concentrate their attention on such untoward events as Chrysler's Farm—beg pardon, Chateauguay.

King George and the people who are trying to make his festival of Empire a thing to be remembered are scoring up the battles in which the British Empire triumphed. Surely Chateauguay is one of them. It is, say the Canadians, the battle which saved Canada to the British Empire. It is a funny thing that you cannot find its details in any American history; not so funny if you remember that Americans are human like other people and do not relish the blazoning of their failures. We were licked at Chateauguay—our manifest destiny was turned southward for all time by an obscure British person named Salaberry, and naturally we are not advertising the fact. Oh, yes, we mention Lawrence, who accomplished the feat of saying, "Don't give up the ship," the ship nevertheless being given up; and we remember Harrison, who defeated a few Indians at Tippecanoe before the war began, and Jackson over; but otherwise we have forgotten the heroes of 1812, and most of all we have forgotten Wilkinson.

In the long record of our steady defeats by the valiant British and Canadians there is none more important in British eyes than that at Chateauguay. The British say it saved Canada to the Empire. So it did, for if Gen. Wilkinson had been the conqueror doubtless we should have annexed the Dominion. It is a great day in Canadian annals, that in which Wilkinson turned back from Canada and the Dominion became British once for all.

And we? We have conveniently forgotten it. But this is because we did not win. It is not at all because the battle was unimportant.

No Notice of Cobalt.

Says one of our London exchanges: "One of the finest and, up to the present, the only Canadian decoration along the royal route for the coronation will be erected in Whitehall, opposite Downing street, by Ontario, the richest province in the Dominion. This will consist of two Corinthian pylons, composed of four Corinthian columns, between which are the arms of the province standing on a wide base. The columns are surmounted by a moulded and enriched architrave, the frieze containing the words "Ontario"; and a cornice, on which is a moulded plinth, supporting a group of statues, on the one pylon being a farmer shearing sheep and on the other a female figure seated on corn sheaves holding a cornucopia, from which flow fruit and flowers. Both figures symbolize the agricultural prosperity of the province. Mr. H. H. Smutt-Willey, A.R.I.B.A., is the designing architect."

What was Ontario about not to include some emblem of its great wealth in mines as proved at Cobalt, Porcupine, Sudbury, and elsewhere?

Lawyer of Many Parts.

The Hon. John George Findlay, K.C., LL.D., recently in Canada, is Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of New Zealand, and leader of the Legislative Council. He is the son of a New Zealand merchant, and is a native of the colony—now styled "Dominion." His recreations include racing, golf, and fishing. He has written a book on "Humbly and Humilies." Seventeen years ago he was a lecturer on political science at Otago University.

Land for Education.

Education ought to be well provided for in the Canadian West if proper care is taken of the property set aside for its endowment. An official compilation shows that the country to provide funds for school purposes is 23,500,000 acres. So far a million and a half acres have been sold, the sum realized being over \$5,500,000.

BISHOPS AND REPORTERS.

Archbishop O'Connor Could Not Bear to See a Note Cook.

The announcement that Archbishop O'Connor had confirmed three hundred children in St. Michael's Cathedral will remind people of the mutability of human life, says a writer in Toronto Star Weekly. Here is the man who retired from the rectory because of weight of years and in order to prepare for death taking up the work which the apparently vigorous young man was cut off by death from pneumonia. The return of Dr. O'Connor, even temporarily, into public life reminds the writer of an interesting episode connected with this saintly and humble-minded man. The writer was told off to report the blessing of St. Mary's Church, Bathurst, on the occasion of the return of Archbishop O'Connor's successor, Archbishop Langevin. The first was Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface, in Manitoba. On one occasion after I had interviewed him in the palace library, he said: "You must excuse my not going to the doctor with you, I am sick in my legs." Then he added with a smile, "Some people think I am sick in my head, but I assure you the old man's head is sound yet." Considering the hard work he was then doing, and did afterwards perform, many people were apt to agree that Archbishop Tache was not sick in his head.

The other instance was in connection with his successor, Archbishop Langevin. The Manitoba school question controversy was then at its height, and the newspaper I was working on was strongly opposed to Separate schools, and strenuously supported Langevin. When I called to see him he said jocularly: "I just received an account for your paper this afternoon. I don't know whether I shall continue to take it or not. It is bad enough to be abused without having to pay for it." All of which goes to show that these prelates, weighted with the burdens of great offices and responsibilities, are still moved like other men and capable of seeing the lighter side of life.

Land of Promise.

J. L. Cote, who represents Athabasca in the Alberta Legislature, seems to be the right man for that riding, the area of which is, roughly speaking, 75,000 square miles. He is said to be thoroughly acquainted with his huge constituency, and that statement appears more easily believable when one remembers that he is a civil engineer.

Mr. Cote is enthusiastic concerning the possibilities of Athabasca, and in a speech in the Legislature, which included quotations from and from geological reports, he gave reasons for his faith in the big riding's future. In the conclusion of his speech he became prophetic.

"Quite true," he said, "we can slur the north country by saying that there are muskies. But swamp land is land that needs drainage. In the south of the province the C.P.R. advertise to-day millions of acres of irrigated land for sale. These lands were once considered as useless. I claim that the only difference between these two classes of lands is that in one case you take the water from the rivers and pour it on the land, and in the other you take the water from the land and pour it into the rivers. Therefore, a share of the public money that is expended for irrigation in the south should be expended for drainage in the north, and in a few years we will be able to advertise millions of acres of the best land for occupation."

Helping the Frontiersman.

One of the big problems before the Canadian people to-day is the education of the men who are doing the rough work on the frontier. They labor all day in lumber woods, in mines and in railway construction gangs. When night comes they have to place to go except to the crude camp for food and rest. Without proper facilities for comfort and health, their hours of idleness are often their undoing. Just as in cities the supreme social problem is to provide for the hours in the lives of young men between work and sleep, so it is in big frontier camps. For ten years the Reading Camp Association has been working to save the frontier laborers for lives of usefulness as Canadian citizens. The association enlisted the interest and co-operation of many of our leading citizens in this great work and has received the personal assistance of a score or more of university men who teach classes and conduct reading circles among the men in the camps.—Toronto Globe.

A Youngster of 101.

A wonderful man is Peter Campbell, of Ford's Mills, N.B. He completed the first year of his second century about a month ago, but he is still working, and planning more work. Mr. Campbell was born at Grand River, P.E.I., and ran a ferry boat there when fifteen years old. Shortly afterwards he moved to Bass River, N.B., where he attacked the dense forest and made one of the best farms of that section. He lived at Bass River till thirteen years ago.

He has made shingle by hand during the past few years, and in the last thirteen years he has earned and sold five canoes. He has ordered fishing netting, which he will make into four nets, and he expects to be busy at fishing in the coming season.

Mr. Campbell's eyesight partially failed him thirty years ago, but for the last ten years he has been able to see perfectly without glasses.

The Postmaster-General has announced that he is considering plans for the inauguration of the Parcel Post system. The adoption of this system would be a great boon to the public, and to a large extent would free the people from the exorbitant charges now made by the express companies. As it is to-day, the public if it wants to send a one or two or three-pound package of any commodity to another point, has to pay a prohibitive mail rate, if the mails can be used at all, or else make use of the Express Companies who have tariffs so high that one uses them only when compelled to. In Great Britain the Post Office Department handles parcels of considerable bulk and weight for a fraction of the cost per pound our express companies would charge, and as a result, the public has a fine service for small cost, which permits and encourages individuals to send parcels back and forth in far greater number than is possible here in Canada.

The Dominion Parliament dissolved on Saturday last, and the elections are to be held in September, nominations taking place September 14th, and polling on September 21.

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely do away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For sale by all dealers.

The official list of the dead from Porcupine fires numbers seventy, with about 50 others missing.

A Frenchman and his wife of Montreal were each sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary for terrible cruelty to their eight-year-old girl.

Tenders have been opened for work on the Hudson Bay Railway, and work is expected to begin by September 1st at the Saskatchewan end of the line.

Clubbing List.

The News-Argus will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star	1.80
The Weekly Witness	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
Farm and Dairy	1.75
The Farmers Advocate, weekly	2.30
The Home Journal, Toronto	1.60
Youth's Companion, Boston	2.75

One of the most common ailments that hardworking people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

Decrease in Canal Traffic.

A decided decrease in canal traffic since the opening of navigation is shown in figures prepared by the Railway Department up to May 31. The total tonnage was 5,894,074, a decrease of 2,418,166 as against the same period last year.

A decrease of 2,416,509 at the Soo is explained by the fact that the closing of the American canal last spring sent boats over to the Canadian side. Traffic in the Welland and Trent canals has increased.

LIFE.

When all is done, human life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward child that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over.—Sir William Temple.

It matters not how a man dies, but how he lives.—Samuel Johnson.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time for that is the life life is made of.—Benjamin Franklin.

The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.—Edward Gibbon.

A Household Necessity

Father Morrissey's Liniment Should be in Every Home

How seldom a week passes without some member of the family suffering from a sore throat, chest or back, a burn or a cut, a sprain, strain or ache!

Such troubles will come, but there is no need of suffering much from them. Keep a bottle of Father Morrissey's Liniment in the house, use it freely, and the pain has little chance.

During his lifetime Father Morrissey prescribed this Liniment regularly, and it proved very effective in relieving all sorts of pains and aches. In Rheumatism it is valuable as a "rub," when "Father Morrissey's No. 7" Tablets are taken internally. Similarly, applied freely to throat and chest it helps "Father Morrissey's No. 10" (Lung Tonic) to quickly break up and drive away a sore throat, cold in the chest, or cough.

Taken all around it is one of the best family liniments in existence. Price 25c per bottle. At your dealers, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Drug Store News

Here are some items for your consideration. The prices given should appeal to you.

Tanglefoot, 3 for 5c.

Poison Fly Paper, 2 for 5c.

Sealer Rings, 3 doz. for 5c.

Paraffin, 10c. per lb.

Chloride of Lime, 10c. per lb.

Bottle Wax, 10c. per tin

Lime Juice, 25c. per bottle

Talcum Powder, 10c. to 25c. per tin

J. S. MORTON

Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Wall Paper, Seeds, Etc.

ENDOWMENTS

At the close of 1910 the Government Blue Book credits the

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

with writing \$2,558,416 on the

Endowment Plan

the largest amount written by any Canadian Company for that year, bringing up the total Endowment Insurance on its books as at December 31, 1910, to \$19,363,967—nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the next highest of any Company doing business in Canada.

It Leads Them All In Endowments.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE -- \$65,000,000

Full information cheerfully given by

BURROWS, of Belleville.

Agents Wanted.

General Agent.

Seven people were drowned by the capsizing of a ferry boat near Cornwall on Tuesday.

Western Canada is threatened with a coal famine owing to a strike. If the strike is not settled by August 7 the Government will remove the duty on soft coal imported from the United States for the use of the people in the Western Provinces.



YOUR CLOTHES

are important. Don't neglect them! There is all the difference in the world between a

PROPERLY MADE SUIT

and a cheap, poorly made one. We charge very moderately yet give the most excellent materials and workmanship.

JOHN M. McGEHEE

THIRTY YEARS

Our Seven Colleges have been established during the past 30 years. The largest trainers in Canada. Owing to our connection all over Ontario, we do better for our graduates than any other School. You may study all at home or partly at home and finish at the College. Affiliated with The Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. It would be well for you to investigate before choosing. Exclusive right for Ontario of the world-famous Bliss Bookkeeping System, which is unequalled. It is actual business from Start to finish, and the student keeps same books as Chartered Banks and Wholesale Houses. Enter any time.

Individual instruction.

Fall Term From Aug. 28th

Write, call or phone for particulars

PETERBORO BUSINESS COLLEGE (Founded 1885)

GEO. SPOTTON, President

E. E. LOGAN, Principal

Montreal, Que.

A NEW CREATION
WEBSTER'S
NEW
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY
THE MERRIAM WEBSTER
The Only New unabridged dictionary in many years. Contains the *pih* and *essence* of an authoritative library. Covers every field of knowledge. An Encyclopedia in a single book. The Only Dictionary with the New Divided Page. 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Cost nearly half a million dollars. Let us tell you about this most remarkable single volume.

Write for sample pages, full particulars, etc. Name this paper and we will send free a set of Pocket Maps.

G. & C. Merriam Co. Springfield, Mass.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
HOMESEEKERS'
EXCURSIONS
TO
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
Special Trains leave Toronto 2:00 p.m. on
APRIL 4, 18 MAY 2, 16, 30 JUNE 13, 27
JULY 11, 25 AUG. 8, 22 SEPT. 5, 19
Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at
LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES
Winipeg and return \$33.00; Edmonton and return \$41.00; and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.
Early application must be made
ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET
containing rates and full information.
Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or to R. L. Thompson, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.
ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

CEMENT
Cement Bricks always on hand, and Blocks made to order. Granolithic Walks, solid Walls, Brick, Plastering and Stone work done.
Planks and bolts to rent.
W. U. GRAIN.
P.O. Drawer 386.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Stirling, Ont.

J. S. MORTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

OFFICIAL GRADUATE CANADIAN
Ophthalmologist. Member Canadian
Association of Ophthalmologists.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

PERSONALS.

Miss Annie Mosher is visiting relatives
at Wooler.

Miss Mollie Vandervoort is spending a
week with Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McKee.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes Black, of Nanawau,
are visiting his mother, Mrs. J. S. Black.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Laura Thomp-
son, of Madoc, have been visiting Mrs.
(Rev.) J. A. Connell, Rawdon parsonage.

Mr. R. E. Reed, of North Adams, Mich.,
made a short visit to friends and ac-
quaintances here during the week.

Miss Lena Gardiner, of Sidney, has re-
turned home after spending a week with
her cousin, Miss Rosie Bailey, of Harvill.

Mr. Jas. McKee and wife, of Beulah,
Huntingdon, were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
T. H. McKee on Saturday and Sunday
last.

Misses Gladys and Evelyn Moore have
returned home after spending a week
with their brother, F. C. Moore, "Hill-
crest," Colborne.

Mr. W. T. Sine and Mr. Peter V. Green
are the delegates from Stirling Lodge No.
238, I. O. O. F., to the Grand Lodge, which
meets at Niagara Falls next week. Mr.
M. W. Sine, V. S., will also attend as re-
presentative from Spring Brook Lodge.

You Can Teach the Blind to
Read

When a grown person loses his
sight through accident or disease he
should be taught at once to read with
his fingers. Sitting in the darkness
and idleness is enough to make any
one despondent, but with the ability
to read one can pass the time very
comfortably. The task of learning to
read occupies the mind and prevents
the mind from brooding over
his misfortune.

Having overcome the difficulty of
learning to read without sight, the
blind man gains faith in himself. He
believes that he can do various kinds
of work, and with patience and deter-
mination he finds that his belief is
justified. Earning money by his la-
bor, he has the satisfaction of know-
ing himself to be a useful member of
society.

At the Convention of the American
Association of Workers for the Blind
in Philadelphia, in June, one of the
delegates read a paper on Home Teach-
ing of the Adult Blind. Mr. Gardiner,
Principal of the Ontario Institute for
the Education of the Blind, Brantford,
in discussing the paper, pointed out
that in a country of such magnificent
distances like Canada or the United
States, it was not always practicable
to send a special teacher to the home
of the blind adult. He described a
device of his own by which any sighted
reader of ordinary type can, without
study or preparation, teach a blind
person to read the raised characters
known as New York Point, and on
his return home he mailed to such of
the delegates as had asked for them,
sets of the point cards and ink-type
keys. He will be pleased to supply
the same, free of charge, to anyone in
Canada, who may require them. In
the case of blind children or youths of
either sex under twenty-one years of
age, residents in Ontario, it is better
that the teaching should be done at
the school maintained by the Govern-
ment at Brantford. There an ordinary
Public School education can be ob-
tained, with the addition of knitting,
sewing, domestic science, basket and
hammock making, the use of carpenter's
tools, music and piano-tuning for
those qualified to succeed in any of
these lines. The test for admission is
such defective sight as renders the ap-
plicant unable to read ordinary type,
and there is no charge for board, tu-
ition or books. Any reader of the
News-Argus who knows of a child
whose sight is so defective will con-
fer a favor by sending the name of the
child and the name and address of its
parent to H. F. Gardiner, Principal,
O. I. B., Brantford, Ontario.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies
Branch of the Ontario Department of
Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, Super-
intendent.

Sept. 28, 29
Bancroft. Sept. 12, 13
Belleville. Sept. 28
Brighton. Sept. 26, 27
Campbellford. Sept. 23, 24
Castleton. Sept. 23, 24
Frankford. Oct. 3, 4
Keene. Sept. 27, 28
Kingston. Sept. 21, 22, 23
Lindsay. Sept. 27, 28
Madoc. Oct. 10, 11
Norwood. Sept. 11, 12, 13
Perth. Sept. 14, 15, 16
Peterborough. Sept. 20, 21, 22
Renfrew. Sept. 28, 29
Rosemeath. Sept. 16
Shannonville. Sept. 21, 22
Stirling. Oct. 4, 5
Tweed. Oct. 2, 3

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train schedule at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST.
Mail & Ex. 8.03 a.m.
Passenger. 10.27 a.m.
GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 3.41 p.m.
Passenger. 4.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Belleville's tax rate for this year has
been fixed at 24 mills on the dollar.

Wellman's Lawn Social will be held
on August 10th. Further particulars
will be given by posters.

Fred Ward's Shirt Sall is on now, West
Window.

There will be no meeting of Stirling
Lodge No. 238, I. O. O. F., next Wednes-
day evening, Civic holiday.

Leave your cares and worries at
home next Wednesday morning and
enjoy the best day's outing of the sea-
son to Jubilee Point on Rice Lake.

The baseball match between Madoc
and Stirling Epworth Leagues, played
yesterday afternoon, August 2, at Ma-
doc, resulted in a decided victory for
Stirling. Score 10-4 in favor of Stirling.

Just a few more of those Summer Suits
left. See our Advt. for Money Savers at
Fred Ward's.

Tuesday evening last while out
trawling on the mill pond little Pearl
Mitchell hooked a 6 pound pike and
brought it up to the boat when her
father landed it in the boat.

Don't miss the best of all—the ex-
cursion to Jubilee Point next Wednes-
day. Train leaves the station at 7.30.
Tickets 60c. to Hastings. Boat tickets
50c. for adults. Children 30c. and 25c.
See large bills.

Fifth annual excursion to Peterboro
under the management of Holloway
Street Sunday School, Belleville, Wed-
nesday August 10th. Special train
leaves Stirling at 7.40 a.m. Fare \$1.05
See posters for particulars of special
trip over the Lift Locks.

Last Monday evening at the Ep-
worth League, Mr. G. G. Thrasher de-
livered a very interesting address on
"How Parliament is conducted." He
also propounded several strikingly
original opinions on Woman's Suffrage
from the opposition point of view.

The price of cheese is on the upward
grade. At the Stirling cheese board
on Tuesday there were 865 boxes of-
fered. The sales were: 285 to Mr.
Cook; 215 to Green and Langlois;
and 230 to Mr. Thompson, all at 12c.
Mr. Bird got 30 at 12c. The balance
were unsold.

The regular monthly meeting of the
W. M. S. of the Methodist church will
meet in the S.S. room on Tuesday af-
ternoon, August 8th at 3 o'clock. A
full attendance is specially requested,
as the report of the Branch meeting
will be given. All the Ladies' of the
congregation are cordially invited to attend.

The prize lists for Stirling Fair are
printed and ready for distribution.
Increased amounts are offered in
prizes in some departments, and
should induce keener competition.
The Directors are making every effort
to have a better Fair than ever before,
and they hope to have the support of
the whole community. The Fair is
principally for the benefit of the farm-
ers, and they should help to make it a
success by bringing in a large number
of exhibits. Every one can help a lit-
tle.

Visitors to our town admire its
handsome appearance as far as build-
ings are concerned, with generally
well-kept lawns, but more than one
has remarked on the untidy appear-
ance of the streets as regards the
weeds which are allowed to grow so
as to almost cover the sidewalks in
many places. This should not be.
Every householder should have pride
enough to keep the street clear of
weeds in front of his own premises,
and if this was done the streets would
present a far different appearance.
As so many do not do this it would
be well for our town fathers to see
what can be done towards remedying
the weed nuisance.

Wednesday, August 9th having been
proclaimed a Civic Holiday in Frank-
ford, the Men's Guild of Trinity
church have arranged to run an ex-
cursion from Trenton to Peterboro—
C.O.R. and C.P.R. Time table as fol-
lows:

Glen Ross. 7.30 a.m.
Anson Junction. 7.40 a.m.
5th Line, Rawdon, near Sine. 7.42 a.m.
Peterborough. 7.50 a.m.
Spring Brook. 8.00 a.m.
C.P.R. Junction. 8.05 a.m.

Tickets \$1.00. Children 55 cents.

Avoid the rush for your tickets at
the station next Wednesday morning
by purchasing them from the secre-
tary, F. T. Ward.

Stirling High School

The Department of Education on
Monday handed out the list of candi-
dates who have passed in one or more
parts of the examination for entrance
into the faculties of education at the
University of Toronto and Queen's
University, Kingston.

In Hastings County there were only
ten who passed the examinations, and
of these three were students of Stirling
High School, and were the only ones
who tried the examination from this
school. The names as given in the
list are as follows:

J. A. Hay, Part II. (honors); G. A.
Richardson, Part I. and Part II.; R.
G. Thompson, Part II.

Of the ten who passed from this
county J. A. Hay was the only one
who received honors. This speaks
well for the Stirling High School, and
shows that students who attend here
receive a better training than any-
where else in the county, or in the ad-
joining counties for that matter, as
Northumberland county only passed
six.

Stirling Grist Mill Burned

On Saturday evening last between
nine and ten o'clock fire was discov-
ered in the Grist Mill, and quickly the
alarm was given, and the fire engine
placed in position. Before water could
be got on the fire it had obtained such a
hold that it was impossible to save
the mill, and all the machinery and
wood work of the upper part was com-
pletely destroyed. The lower floor
was not burned except in the rear,
and the walls are standing apparently
as good as ever.

The mill was owned and operated
by Mr. John Dawkins & Son, and
their loss will be heavy, though partly
covered by insurance. They had just
got in a car load of flour the day pre-
vious, but fortunately a good part of
this was delivered to the bakers and
others, so that there was not a great
quantity of this left in the mill.

The origin of the fire is unknown,
as it was first seen at the rear part of
the mill, but is supposed to have
started from a hot box, as the mill
had been running all the day. Several
parties who had passed the mill but
a short time before did not notice any
fire.

High School Examinations

The Department of Education have
issued the results of the Fourth Form
in the different High Schools of the
Province, in groups of each county of
the successful candidates.

Hastings county:

A. M. Bell, part 2; C. S. Buck, parts
1 and 2; E. A. Crawford, part 2;
C. Holmes, part 2; J. A. Hay, part
2 (honors); J. McKenna, part 1;
A. Newton, part 2; G. A. Richardson,
parts 1 and 2; R. G. Thompson,
part 2; K. Vanderwater, part 2.

The Stirling High School is to be
congratulated in having of the above
three, viz., J. A. Hay, G. A. Richard-
son and R. G. Thompson.

Note the following:

1 All succeeded who wrote at Stirling
High School.

2 Mr. Hay was the only one who ob-
tained honors in the county.

3 Mr. Richardson passing in both
parts, only one other candidate in the
county with like result.

4 This evidently shows the energy
of the teachers as well as the applica-
tion of the students.

5 The teaching staff will be the same
for the ensuing year excepting the re-
placing of Miss Scott by Miss Mas-
ten who has the best of testimonials.
That, the new building fully equipped
with all the modern conveniences
should be attractive to those intend-
ing to take a course at High School
in order to qualify both for teaching
or any other of the professions. It
would interest any person to corres-
pond with, or interview Mr. Kennedy,
the Principal, as to the different
courses that are being taught. The
prospects of the school, together
with every facility offered, will be re-
ferred to later, when the building is
completed, which will be in about fif-
teen days.

Farm Laborers' Excursions

50,000 Men Wanted for Harvesting
in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
Alberta

This year's wheat crop, according
to a conservative estimate, will be
two hundred million bushels, and the
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
governments advise that fifty thou-
sand men will be required. The ma-
jority of these will have to be recruit-
ed from Ontario, and the Canadian
Pacific Railway are running excursions
to Winnipeg to destinations in
Western Canada east of Moose Jaw,
Saskatoon and branches. Special
through trains to Winnipeg will be
run by the C.P.R., the only through
line on the following dates:

Aug. 3, from all points on all lines
in Ontario south of the G. T. R. main

line Toronto to Sarnia. This includes
C. P. R. stations south of Guelph and
Brampton.

Aug. 12, from all points in Ontario
north of the G. T. R. main line Toron-
to to Sarnia, which includes all
branches on the Toronto-Sudbury line.

Aug. 16, from points in Eastern On-
tario

Aug. 23, from all points West of To-
ronto in Ontario.

Aug. 25, from all points East of To-
ronto in Ontario and Quebec.

Through trains will be run from On-
tario points on the above dates to
Winnipeg, avoiding all transfer or
customs troubles en route. Ask any
C.P.R. agent for circular giving rates,
conditions, special train service, etc.,
from Toronto and points in Ontario,
or write to R. L. Thompson, D. P. A.,
C. P. R. Toronto.

Bancroft Times: Voting on the by-
laws to raise \$9,000 by debentures for
the purpose of building cement walks
and a new public school, took place on
Monday. Only a small vote was
polled. The school by-law was de-
feated, the vote being 27 for, and 44
against. The cement by-law was car-
ried by the narrowest of margins—
one of a majority.

Married

CURRY-BOYCE—On Thursday, July 26th,
1911, at the parsonage, Stirling, by Rev. L.
Wright, Mr. Arthur Lewis Curry, of Toronto,
and Miss Nora Ethel Boyce, of Belleville.

For Sale

A good Farm Horse. Apply to
HUGH STEWART,
Henry Street, Stirling.

For Sale

A one-horse Wagon, a single Buggy,
and two sets of single Harness. Will be
sold cheap.
WM. KYLE

Strayed

Came into the premises of the subscri-
ber on or about July 30th, four calves.
The owner is requested to prove property,
pay charges and take them away.
R. H. CHAMBERS,
Lot 27, con. 9, Sidney.

Improved Farm For Sale

Situated in 7th con. Thurlow, 35 acres,
all clay loam, clean, 65 acres cultivated,
balance pasture and sugar bush, spring
in pasture, flat land tile drained, all fences,
two never failing wells, orchard, basement
barn 50x30 ft., remodelled painted modern
stable, cut stone house, 26x38 ft., kitchen
and woodshed attached, painted drive
house, pigsty; splendid location, 1 mile
from school, grist mill, etc., at Pouchers
Mills, one mile from village of Plainfield,
telephones in neighborhood, 1 mile from
cheese factory. Any person desiring good
farm cannot do better than to consult the
owner, on premises, for terms and particu-
lars.

E. B. MCKENZIE,
Plainfield P. O.

THE 19th ANNUAL EXODUS

OF THE
BELLEVILLE FORESTERS

TO
CHARLOTTE, PORT OF ROCHESTER

TAKES PLACE ON
August 19th & 20th

On steamer NORTH KING and CASPIAN
Leaving Belleville 11.35 p.m., Canal
Bridge 1 a.m., August 20th, Brighton 2
a.m., August 20. Tickets from Belleville
going August 19th or 20th, and returning
not later than the 22nd, \$2.00; Canal
Bridge and Brighton \$2.50. Returning
up to August 25th, Belleville \$2.75; Canal
Bridge and Brighton \$2.50. For particu-
lars see bills or write

W. RODBOURN
Box 703, Belleville.

For Sale

House and lot. Small frame house, five
electric lights. One-half acre land, apples,
plums, pear and cherry trees, also small
fruit. Apply to
S. BARLOW

Civic Holiday

At the request of a number of the citi-
zens, I hereby proclaim
WEDNESDAY, August 9th, 1910
a Civic Holiday for the
VILLAGE OF STIRLING
And request all citizens to observe the
same.
W. R. MATHER,
Reeve.

Dated the 20th day of July, 1910.

Grain Cracking

Grinding will be done on Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays during July
and August.
41-6w
P. D. ALLAN,
Wellman's Corners.

SHINGLES!

JUST ARRIVED—A car
load of first class Shingles.
Price and quality guaranteed.

All kinds of LUMBER
constantly on hand.

Mr. W. R. Girdwood will
have charge while I am away
at camp.

J. W. HAIGHT.

Lost

In Stirling, on June 17th, a purse con-
taining a small amount of money. Finder
please leave at the
NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

G. W. ANDERSON

Our Reduction Sale was a huge success, but
it has left us with a lot of remnants and odd lines.
Call and see our Remnant Table. It is chuck full
of Bargains.

Look over these Grocery specials:

20 lb. cotton sack Redpath's Special Preserving
Sugar, \$1.25 each.

Solar Brand Soap, 6 large bars for 25c.

3 Packages Corn Flakes for 25c.

3 Packages "Quaker" Puffed Wheat for 25c.

2 Packages "Quaker" Puffed Rice for 25c.

Challenge Brand Corn Starch, per package only 7c.

Best Canned Pumpkin, 3 tins for 25c.

Perrins Sodas in pails only. 25c. per pail.

SPECIAL.—Bananas only 12c. per dozen.

G. W. ANDERSON

Phone 29

Goods delivered promptly.

SHOE BARGAINS

Our Gigantic Shoe Sale was satisfactory both to ourselves and to the
many customers who thronged our store during the eight days. The public
appreciate genuine bargains.

After the rush we naturally have some odd lines and sizes which we are
clearing at less than wholesale prices, as we will not carry over any Summer
Footwear if prices will move them.

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLES

WE HAVE

Misses' and Children's Shoes and Strap Slippers, reg. \$1.50 for98c.

Women's Oxfords at98c. and \$1.19

Boys' Lacrosse Shoes49 and 59c.

Boys' and Youths Canvas Boots, leather soles.69c.

Men's Tan and Patent Oxfords, reg. \$4.50 for. \$2.98

Don't miss these bargains.

Boots made to order.

J. W. BROWN

Reliable Boot and Shoe Merchant.

HARDWARE

In order to clear out the following Summer lines we are offering them at
very low prices.

REFRIGERATORS—Hardwood antique finish, with new style swing
base, patent drip valve, improved galvanized iron shelves,
raised panels, fancy brass locks and hinges, regular price
\$12.00 for. \$9.75

BICYCLES—Fitted with Hercules Coaster Brakes, Dunlop tires, rub-
ber pedals, in fact these Bicycles are latest on the mar-
ket. Regular price \$45.00, for. \$35.00

HAMMOCKS—We have some very fine patterns left. Regular price
\$2.50 for. \$1.50

We have a few New Perfection Coal Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers and
Lawn Mowers left that we will clear out at greatly reduced prices.

Phone 25. **McGEE & LAGROW**

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a new
Mikado. A bargain.
WM. MONTGOMERY

Farm For Sale

The undersigned offers for sale his valu-
able farm property at West Huntingdon
comprising 304 acres, more or less, being
the south half of lot 1 in the 3rd con-
cession and lot 1 in the second con, being
that portion of the old Luke farm lying
west of the Madoc gravel road.
39 4w
JAS. HAWKINS

Farm For Sale

100 Acres, lot 5, con. 7, Murray, 2 miles
from Frankford. Good brick house, barn,
drive house and two tenant houses. Well
watered. Six acres woods and small or-
chard. Apply to
MRS. E. J. JOHNSON,
Frankford.

CHEAP POWER FOR SALE

15 h. p. (day use only). Single phase
electric energy, at \$10 per h. p. per year.
CORPORATION OF STIRLING.

Farm For Sale

A choice garden and small fruit farm,
situated about two miles south of the Vil-
lage of Stirling. Good brick dwelling and
out buildings. A fine trout creek crosses
pasture field. Choice land

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER XXV.

Mrs. Darnley was sitting in her charming little drawing-room, which, all dismantled as it had been when she had departed for Nice, yet looked cosy and pretty in the afternoon dusk and the fireglow. She was resting back luxuriously, glancing through a pile of letters which awaited her, one of which was from Lady Burton, giving a long and exultant account of dear Maude's engagement to the young Sir Richard Boothby, one of the catches of the matrimonial market.

"Boothby!" sneered Mrs. Darnley, as she flung the effusion into the fire. "It should be Boodle, as being nearer noodle! Poor creature! I suppose he has been caught blindfolded. Well, if all reports concerning him are true, they will be well matched—not a brain between them!"

With which kind remark Mrs. Darnley took up her tea and sipped it.

The sneer left her face after a while, and a frown came instead, contracting her smooth, handsome brows.

"After all, brains do not mean everything; if one's children are lunatics—well, they can be managed so much the better."

It had been a bitter blow to Mrs. Darnley that her son should have been so utterly crushed by Nancy Hamilton's apparent falseness and her speedy marriage, and in her heart there was a strong wave of jealousy to strengthen the dislike she had always felt for poor Nancy.

"I shall speak openly to Derrick," she mused on, "and tell him it is his bounden duty to marry Dorothy. The girl is over head and ears in love with him, and the marriage is desirable in every way. Thank Heaven that creature is safe out of his path; it was a strong measure, but a good one, and I don't regret my share in having given her a husband and a fortune."

And yet an uncomfortable expression passed over Mrs. Darnley's cold, haughty face as she said this to herself, an expression which deepened into something almost like consternation, as the door was opened at that moment and her maid announced:

"Mrs. Crawshaw."

Mrs. Darnley put down her tea cup with a hand that trembled slightly, then rose to her feet.

"Mrs. Crawshaw!" she repeated, as if doubting her ears; then, suavely, "This is indeed a surprise! To what do I owe the honor of this visit?"

Nancy flung back her thick veil; her face was very pale, but calm.

"I wish to speak to you on a very important subject," she answered, quietly; "I shall detain you only a few moments. The importance of my business must be my excuse for this intrusion."

Mrs. Darnley bowed.

"Will you sit down, and may I give you some tea? Pray excuse the very bad appearance of my room. Mrs. Crawshaw, I really did not anticipate any visitors; I am returning to Nice almost immediately."

Nancy did not take the chair placed for her; she felt she must get to her subject at once. She came a step nearer, refusing with a gesture the offered tea.

"Mrs. Darnley," she said, hurriedly, "will you answer me one question? I must forgive me for putting this question to you, but my position is a desperate one, and it is no time for false sentiment."

"What question can you have to ask me?"

Mrs. Darnley spoke coldly and resentfully, but her hands moved nervously, all the same, as she replaced the tea cup on the tray.

Nancy's blue eyes rested upon her for an instant.

"I want to ask you this—were you aware of the reason which forced me to become Thomas Crawshaw's wife?"

Mrs. Darnley paused, then she prevaricated.

"This is, indeed, an extraordinary question," she said, in sharp, clear tones; "I really fail to understand you, Mrs. Crawshaw."

"Under ordinary circumstances I grant it would be extraordinary; under the present ones, no," the girl answered, feeling all at once that she was getting close to the truth. "Two nights ago my husband, in a drunken fit of madness, attempted to take my life; before he did this, however, he poured out a torrent of abuse upon me, and mingling in with this he taunted me with having been easily deceived, declaring that he had trick-

ed me into marrying him, and that you—you, Mrs. Darnley, had helped him. I have come to you to know if this be true? If I am wronging you by asking the question, I will humbly beg you to pardon me."

There was dead silence in the room, broken only by the ticking of the clock; then Mrs. Darnley rose from her chair and faced the girl.

"And if I say that it is true," she said, with strange deliberation, "what then?"

Nancy shrank back from her.

"What—what could have made you do such a thing?" broke from her pale lips. "What had I ever done to you that you should deliberately wreck my life, my whole happiness, as you have done?"

"I will tell you what you did," the other returned, fiercely, "you stole my son's heart from me; you crept in where I should have been alone; you bewitched him, and it was necessary to save him from you."

Nancy stood motionless, speechless, and the other woman, seeing this, went on swiftly, moving restlessly to and fro as she spoke.

"I did not intend to stand by and see my son ruin himself and his career for you; if it had to be done again, I would do it. After all, what do you want more? You have money, and money can do much for persons of your status."

The insult made Nancy wince. She half turned away, but as she was going she looked back.

"I beg to tell you that my solicitors will require you to confirm what you have just told me," she said, in a quiet, very cold tone.

Mrs. Darnley started as if she had been shot.

"What—what are you going to do?" she asked, hurriedly, for once frightened out of her calmness.

"You surely are not mad enough to think you can get freedom through this?"

"Mad or no, I am going to try," was the girl's firm answer.

Mrs. Darnley gasped.

In that second, visions of disgrace, public dishonor, perhaps punishment—for if she had not actually forged that letter of Henry Chaplin's, which had been the chief instrument in working on the girl's mind, she had been a consenting and active party to the fraud—flashed hideously clear before her eyes. This must be prevented at all hazard—at any cost.

"And Derrick—have—have you no thought for him?" she murmured, huskily. "If—if you do this—I shall be disgraced, and my shame will be his shame."

A mist rose before Nancy's eyes, she paused. Then she said in a low voice:

"Your son has nothing to fear; he has done nothing dishonorable—your shame cannot touch him."

Mrs. Darnley drew a deep breath.

She had one more card left, she must play it without delay; it was a cruel, a wicked act, but there was no other escape from the net that was closing round her.

Bending forward, her face white to the lips, she looked at Nancy.

"Don't be so easily deceived," she murmured, "if I am dishonored, so will Derrick be also, since—since he too, was party to the trick, as you call it, which gave you, a penniless girl, such a magnificent fortune! Yes—Derrick stands with me in this."

"It can't be true—it can't be true!"

Nancy stretched out her hands and retreated till she reached the wall, where she rested a moment, stunned, overwhelmed with this awful statement.

The mother waited with sickening anxiety for the girl to speak, and as no words passed the strained, white lips, she spoke herself:

"Do you know why he did this?—because he wished to be free, and yet see you well cared for. He thought it was for your good to marry this other man—my son is poor and—"

But Nancy stopped her with an imperative gesture.

"Don't say another word," she said, in low, husky tones; "I—I have heard enough."

"And you will do nothing? Promise me you will do nothing!" Mrs. Darnley almost knelt in her eagerness and despair.

Nancy looked at her in silence. There was no need for words. Her eyes spoke when her lips refused to move, and after a while she turned away and walked steadily out of the room, out into the cheerless streets, with a heart as cold as ice in her young breast. Mrs.

CURED OF CONSTIPATION

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic Constipation. This ailment never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim to the many diseases that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. It seemed that nothing would expel from me the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine."

For over half a century Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been curing constipation and clogged, inactive kidneys, with all the ailments which result from them. They cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. Sold everywhere at 25c. a box.

Darnley stood motionless for nearly a quarter of an hour when she was alone. Then she shuddered. She felt abased, degraded by what she had done.

"Derrick, it was for you—for you!" she whispered, and she shivered again. "What an escape!" she muttered, pacing to and fro.

"But am I safe? Will she betray me?" She passed her hot hands over her eyes, then, as the vision of Nancy's face returned to her, she drew a deep breath; it was an expression of convincing relief: Derrick would never know the truth from Crawshaw's wife.

Then Mrs. Darnley started, and came to a standstill. Her quick ears had caught the sound of foot-steps running up the stairs. She had forgotten until then that the hour she had appointed to see her son was near.

"He is coming," she said to herself, and with a swift movement she flung herself into her chair and took up her book.

The strong call on her nerves brought back her real self.

"How fortunate that she has been gone so long! A quarter of an hour earlier they must have met," she thought, and the next moment she was greeting Derrick with her usual cold smile, and not a sign of the humiliation she had felt so surely left on her handsome face.

Janet watched and waited for Nancy's return, and as hour passed hour she grew nervous.

"What can have happened?" she mused, anxiously. She stood all the time at the little window gazing down the street, and in her hand was crushed a telegram.

"Can she have seen? Can she know already?" she muttered again and again. "But it seems impossible. Who could tell her? Thank Heaven I sent that young lady at Ripstone Hall our address! If I hadn't done that we should never have known this news. Dear—dear! I wish she would come!"

And at that very moment her sharp eyes described the slender, black-robed figure walking wearily along.

"I have been nearly frightened out of my life, ma'am," she cried, as she ran to greet Nancy and draw her into the room. "Dear heart, how cold and white you look!"

And, forgetful of all else, Janet began to chafe the girl's icy hands and remove her bonnet and cloak.

"I am all right, only tired—only tired!"

Then Nancy's eyes fell on the buff-colored envelope Janet had thrown hastily on the table.

"What is that, Janet? What has happened?"

Her eyes grew wide with fear. Was she traced already?

"Can you bear some great news, ma'am? Yes, I see you can. You are as strong and brave as a lion. You see, I disobeyed you, ma'am, and let Miss Leicester know you were safe, for I thought the poor young lady would fret her heart out, maybe, when she heard what had happened that night. I've heard from her every morning since I wrote, God bless her! and now she has sent this. Let me hold your hand, child, while you read it."

Nancy's heart seemed to rise in her throat. For one instant she could see nothing plainly, the next moment she was staring down at the written words, her fatigue, misery, Derrick Darnley's cruel treachery, all forgotten, as she read:

"Bring your mistress here at once. Mr. Crawshaw died this morning."

(To be continued.)

THE BARGAIN HUNTER.

Story of a Man Who Bought a Book from Franklin.

One fine morning, when Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a stranger stepped in-

to the store, and spent an hour or more looking over the books, etc., and finally, taking one in his hand asked the shop boy the price.

"One dollar," was the answer.

"One dollar," said the stranger; "can't you take less than that?"

"No, indeed; one dollar is the price."

Another hour had nearly passed when the stranger said:

"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"

"Yes, he is in the printing office."

"I want to see him," said the stranger.

The shop boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the stranger, with book in hand, addressed him thus:

"Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take for that book?"

"One dollar and a quarter," was the ready answer.

"One dollar and a quarter! Why your young man only asked me a dollar."

"True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to have taken a dollar than than to have been taken out of the office."

The stranger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said: "Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it?"

"One dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

"Yes," said Franklin, "and I had better have taken that price then, than a dollar and a half now."

The stranger paid down the price, and went about his business—if he had any—and Franklin into the printing-office.

A HYMN OF PRAISE.

Our Father in heaven, to Thee
Our hearts and our voice we raise,
For Thou hast ordained us to be
Employed in the service of praise.

For us Thou dost all things provide,
While unto Thy promise we cling;
For Thou art our Keeper and Guide,
Our Father, and Saviour, and King.

A path for our feet Thou dost make;
Thou rulest the land and the sea;
We know Thou wilt never forsake
The souls that are trusting in Thee.

Help us in all knowledge to grow
And set our affections above;
And through us lead others to know
The measureless wealth of Thy love.

T. WATSON.
Iona Station, Ont., 1911.

FALSE HUNGER.

A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is with some forms of stomach trouble, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of hurtful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years, and up to nine years ago had good, average health. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse steadily, in spite of doctor's prescriptions, and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry."

The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, constipation which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches.

The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching, if I wished to save my life.

But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will-power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have found it delicious, always appetizing and satisfying.

"I owe my restoration to health to Grape-Nuts. My weight has returned and for more than two years I have been free from nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me so, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE BEST PRESERVES

DURING THE PRESERVING SEASON

Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar

IS DAILY WINNING FRESH LAURELS.

Its uniform high quality commends itself to all good housekeepers.

"BEST FRUIT, BEST SUGAR, BEST PRESERVES."

Ask your Grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

THE FARM

Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

THE ORCHARD.

Three years of spraying, pruning and cultivation will bring an orchard that you are ashamed of into a condition that you will be proud of.

If you think of setting out an orchard and have had no experience, better hire a good man to show you how.

If you can get a man from your neighboring experiment station you will indeed be fortunate. If not, the ntry to get the man who grows the best fruit in your country.

The inexperienced planter thinks he is getting a bargain when he buys trees three or four years old, but experience will show him that yearlings are better and he should never plant anything over two-year-olds.

Always buy clean, straight trees with short stems and even then do not be afraid to prune before planting.

POTASH AND ITS USES.

All fruit crops and most vegetables where starch is a constituent part require the presence of potash as one of the mineral elements of the soil. The only known source of potash was wood ashes when the value of this element of plant food was first recognized, but ashes now play but a very unimportant part commercially, having been superseded by the potash salts from Germany.

This does not mean that they should be disdained by farmers having even a limited supply, such as comes from the fires for domestic use, but should be carefully saved and applied where most needed.

Kainit is a form of potash fertilizer which is extensively used as a direct application, especially on cotton as a specific to prevent blight, and on corn to drive away cutworms and rot lice, as a constituent of home-mixed fertilizers, and is also an ingredient of low-grade commercial fertilizers. It is not the best form in which to secure potash when it has to be shipped far, as the available plant food consists of about 12.5 per cent. of actual potash, equal to 23 per cent. sulphate, the remainder being sulphate and chloride of magnesium and chloride of sodium, all of little if any value as plant food.

It is best therefore, when a high grade article is desired, to use sulphate or muriate of potash. Sulphate of potash is suitable for every crop and soil. It contains forty-eight pounds of actual potash in each 100 pounds. It is the right form to use for tobacco, potatoes and fancy fruit and vegetables.

The manufacture of sulphates is more costly than that of muriate, hence the selling price of sulphate is somewhat higher. Its mechanical condition is the best of any of the potash salts, it being in the form of a fine, heavy, dry powder.

The muriate of potash used for fertilizing purposes contains 50 pounds of actual potash in each 100 pounds, a higher per cent. of actual plant food than is furnished. It is suitable for all crops except tobacco, potatoes and a few fruits and vegetables raised for exhibition purposes. It can be applied long in advance of planting the crop without danger of loss by leaching. It is suitable for use on swamp-land, and a pound of real potash in this form costs less than in any other. At the low cost of potash, and since it may be bought direct from the importers, it seems wise on the farmer's part to "get a plenty while getting it."

This is also true in applying potash; use plenty, for it unites with other elements in the soil, forming

combinations which are available for plant food, but are not quite so soluble in water as the potash alone. Of course in sandy soils the loss of any plant food is greater than in soils of a clayey nature, hence the former soils must be fertilized mostly for present needs, unless care is taken to apply barnyard manure or to otherwise fill the soil with humus. The humus question is one, however, that deserves the consideration of every farmer, whether he uses commercial plant foods or not, for decaying vegetable matter in the soil improves its mechanical condition, thus making it work easier, and it also is a medium through which the roots of plants can secure air, and, more than all, it fortifies the soil against both deluge and drought and prevents the baked condition which users of commercial fertilizers sometimes complain of, and which is so easily prevented.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE TARIFF.

Manufacturer and Farmer Should Have Protection.

It was Abraham Lincoln who gave popularity to the Protectionist side of the tariff question when he said: "When we buy goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; but when we buy goods at home we get back the goods and the money." This sound philosophy characterizes another of the late President's famous homilies:

"The farmer and the manufacturer, the president once said, with his characteristic shrewdness, 'are both in the same boat and I reckon they've got to learn to navigate the craft together or they'll upset.'"

"He compared the case of a Pennsylvania farmer," continues the historian in question, "and a Pennsylvania iron implement maker whose properties adjoined. Under a protective policy the farmer supplied the ironmaker with bread, meat, vegetables, fruit, fodder for horses, etc., and the ironmaker supplied the farmer with all the iron, iron implements, etc., which he needed. Assuming that a change is made and the Protective policy abandoned, the farmer then discovers that he can buy his iron implements cheaper from Europe than from his neighbor, assuming that he sells a sufficient quantity of flour in Europe to enable him to effect the purchase of the iron. He ultimately discovers that the cost of carriage to the coast, transportation by sea to England, insurance and cartage on arrival, does not enable him to receive such a good reward for his labor as he formerly did when selling his flour to his neighbor, the ironmaker. He therefore, determines to sell his flour as before to his neighbor. But meantime the farmer discovers that while he has been purchasing his iron implements from Europe his neighbor, the ironmaker, has been compelled to stop his works and dismiss his employees, not having sufficient work for them. The farmer, therefore, now finds that he has more wheat than he knows what to do with; also, that he is no longer able to sell his fruit, vegetables, fodder, meat, horses, etc., to his neighbor, the ironmaker, as he has gone out of business. In fact, he finds that through buying abroad in the cheapest market he has destroyed the home market for his own products and thrown a number of his fellow-countrymen out of employment."

Many a man who isn't a liar doesn't tell all the truth he knows.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER XXVI.

A year had rolled away—twelve long calendar months. It was Christmas time—a good, sensible, reasonable Christmas, with frost and ice in abundance, and a clear, bright, wintry sky above.

London was very full, people were rushing here and there, bent on emptying their purses on the least provocation. There was an air of good nature prevailing; and if some poor wretch stood shivering, with blue, wan face, in the gutter, the embodiment of hunger, sorrow and despair, he was, after all, in the minority, to judge by the hundreds of comfortably clad forms that hurried past him, breathing an atmosphere of peace and prosperity.

In two days' time the church bells would ring out the tidings that another Christmas was born, bidding all rejoice.

At one of the largest houses in Grosvenor Square a carriage drew up on this bright December morning, and a girl, carefully wrapped up in furs, sprang lightly out.

"Is Mrs. Crawshaw at home, Batts?" she asked of the footman who opened the door, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, she ran up the handsome staircase with all the assurance of one who was familiar with every nook and corner.

"Not in her boudoir," she murmured, putting her head in at the door of a charming little apartment. "Oh! Janet, there you are! Where is Mrs. Crawshaw?"

"You'll find her in the dining-room, miss. She's been there all the morning."

Dorothy flew downstairs again, and into the room named; there she came to a full stop.

"Well, what is happening?" she queried, as she beheld a perfect avalanche of baskets and parcels strewn on the table and the floor.

"Is this an amateur grocer's shop, may I ask, Mrs. Crawshaw?"

Nancy laughed as she came forward and kissed her friend.

"You are just in time to help us, Dolly," she observed. "You have met my cousin, Darcy Hamilton, have you not?" indicating a rather handsome young man, who was apparently very busy.

Miss Leicester's manner was only moderately warm as she acknowledged Mr. Hamilton's greeting.

"So like Nancy! She has forgiven these people their neglect and unkindness to her when she was a poor little baby. Of course, they are very glad to acknowledge their relation, now she is one of the richest widows in England. Ugh! I hate them all!" So declared Dorothy, mentally, giving a vicious tug to her sable boa, as, in obedience to Nancy's commands, she removed her furs.

"Now perhaps you will tell me what all this means?" she inquired again, as she recovered her temper.

Nancy smiled. She had grown into a beautiful woman during the year that was gone. She was still as youthful and fresh as ever, but the girlish simplicity had left her face, and the traces of deep thought and sorrow lived in her wonderful eyes.

Now in her gray gown, made of some soft, clinging material, with her hair piled picturesquely on the top of her small head, it would have been difficult to find a more delightful object for the gaze to rest on.

"I am superintending the arrangement of my poor people's Christmas gifts," she explained. "They are all to be distributed to-night. I don't know what I should have done if Darcy had not offered to come and help me."

"You know I am only too delighted, cousin Nancy!" was the warm reply, spoken honestly; for, despite Dorothy's hard verdict, Darcy Hamilton was a thoroughly good-hearted young fellow, who would have fallen in love just as easily with his cousin when she had been poor and unhappy as he did now when she was a millionaire.

"It seems to me you don't want me to do very much," Dolly observed, after a few moments' chattering, as she watched Nancy giving her orders to the two servants, who were working away like bees.

"Sit still, and let me look at you," Nancy replied, with a proud tender glance at the girl. "That is all I ask."

"You will have plenty of opportunity of doing so all next week, my darling."

Nancy looked round hurriedly.

"What do you mean, Dolly?" she

asked. "You know, dear, I told you that—"

"Oh, yes; you told me plainly enough! But that makes no difference. You are coming down with us to-morrow, Miss Nancy, whether you like it or no. So there is an end of the matter!"

"Dolly, dear, it is impossible!"

"Is it—I don't think so!" Then jumping up and flinging her arms round the dainty form, "Darling, you must come—you can't refuse me—and papa—poor, lame papa—he will be broken-hearted if you don't spend your Christmas with us. We shall all be alone—only us. Merefield is coming, and you don't mind him. Now, you are hesitating, Nancy. Why don't you say 'yes'?"

"I will if I can. I should like her to be with you above all things, Miss Leicester: I am sure it would do her good," the young man answered, promptly.

Nancy's face wore a constrained expression; she could not bear to refuse these dear ones, and yet to go back to the Hall—was she strong enough to bear the memories that must come?

As her cousin spoke she woke from her musings.

"I am afraid I must say no, Dolly, darling; I have asked Darcy to spend his Christmas with me, now that Sir John and Lady Hamilton are away, and—"

"Oh, don't think of me, Nancy!" began Darcy.

"Is that your only excuse?" cried Dorothy.

"Why, that is easily settled. Of course, Mr. Hamilton will come, too. Oh! no; I won't listen to anything more; I just command you to pack up at once, both of you, and be prepared to travel down with daddy and me to-morrow. Oh! how lovely it all is!" and Dorothy executed a dance descriptive of joy, which came to a premature stop as Nancy inquired, hurriedly:

"And you will really be alone, Dolly, dear?"

"Really, only Merefield. There is no one else to come; Aunt Priscilla is away, so is Derry, and Aunt Anne can't come, for the very good reason that she has not been asked. Daddy agreed with me that we would dispense with the usual crowd of cousins this year. I don't mean anything rude, Mr. Hamilton; you must put it all down to my delight at having captured this most aggravating young person."

Now, Nancy, beware; play me false and—well, I won't even breathe what my vengeance will be like, or I shall frighten you into fits!"

And with the Dolly flung her arms about Nancy, and again kissed and hugged her wildly.

"And now I must go. No, don't trouble to come to the door to see me off, Mr. Hamilton; stay and help to get all this work done, or we shall be having some horrible excuse about having to remain, etc. Good-bye, darling; you have made me so happy! What! you will come, Mr. Hamilton? Well, if you catch cold, it is your own fault, and if you are ill at Ripstone you won't enjoy yourself a bit. Take care of Nancy, and—"

And so, laughing gaily, Dolly flitted out of the room, and Nancy was alone.

"It must have happened some day, I suppose," she said to herself, with a heavy sigh, as she stood gazing into the fire; "but I wish I could have refused Dolly. She thinks to make me very happy. How little she knows!"

Dorothy, determined that there should be no slipping through her fingers at the last moment, went herself to fetch Nancy and escort her to the station.

She found Dr. Grantley with Mrs. Crawshaw, and a spot of excitement on Nancy's cream cheeks.

"Uncle Henry has come home, Dolly!" she explained, hurriedly; "dear old Uncle Henry! I shall be so glad to see him again!"

She could never forgive herself for having been made to doubt Henry's integrity for a moment, and her warm, generous heart turned with a double warmth of love to the weak, kind, courteous student, who had been her best and oldest friend, when she discovered how she had wronged him.

Dolly's face fell.

"And—now you won't come with us! Oh, Nancy!" she said, with tears of disappointment.

"Oh, yes, she will," declared Dr. Grantley, decisively.

"Mr. Chaplin has gone to spend Christmas with his wife and children in—shire, where, thanks

to this good Samaritan's generosity—with a touch on Nancy's shoulder—"he will find, let us hope, not only a comfortable, but a pleasant home."

Dorothy's face beamed.

"Oh! if Mr. Chaplin wants to see her before she returns, there is plenty of room at the Hall."

"Are you going to put up all my belongings, Dolly?" Nancy asked, with a faint smile.

"Yes," was the prompt reply, "if that will ensure your being there."

And then, after having tried hard to press Dr. Grantley to join them, and having accompanied Nancy while she went to send her uncle a loving telegram, with Christmas greetings, Miss Leicester drove off in triumph to the station, where Sir Humphrey, looking hale and hearty, despite his lame leg and crutch, and Darcy Hamilton were awaiting them.

"I expect we shall have a pitched battle between Janet and Baines," Dorothy declared, laughingly, as they were all driving through Ripstone village to the Hall, a few hours later, amid the courtesies and respectful greetings of the tenants. "You have no conception of what jealousy there is harbored in my maid's honest breast for your abigail, Mrs. Crawshaw."

Nancy made no reply. She had grown very pale and her deep-blue eyes wandered over the well-remembered spots with a look of pain in them so great that it distressed Dorothy. She said nothing, however, judging it kinder to leave the girl alone.

"It will bring back all the old horror and trouble at first," she thought to herself, "but that will soon pass."

But she had no knowledge of how much suffering this journey through Ripstone village meant to Nancy, for she knew nothing of the brief romance that had been born here in the summer that was long dead, buried and forgotten, and so she was ignorant and unconscious of how great a sacrifice of feelings Nancy had made when she had consented to join their Christmas party at Ripstone Hall.

"Welcome home, Nancy, dear—welcome home!" said Sir Humphrey, as he stood, hat in hand, at the open door of his well-loved house. "There's a good piece of mischief somewhere about, I am sure, so you must not be angry if I steal a kiss."

"Twenty if you like," Nancy answered, lifting her sweet red lips to his; then she was kissed by Dorothy, and then she found herself in a crowd of servants, who greeted her with warm though respectful words of welcome.

A mist of tears rose before her eyes, and her lips quivered, but Dolly was quick to create a diversion.

"Your old room, Nancy," she said; then, as she slipped her hand through Nancy's arm, she whispered: "Here is Baines. Now for a good free fight. I saw Janet rearing her head like a Trojan a moment ago."

The quiver turned into a smile, and the tears were bravely kept back as Baines was greeted, and then the two girls were alone in the dear, old, well-remembered bedroom.

"Oh, darling! I am so glad to have you here—so glad!" cried Dorothy, with real joy ringing in her tones. "It is like old times, Nancy. It makes me so happy!"

And then, when she had gone round and seen all as it should be, Dorothy, anxious that Janet's feelings should not be hurt, herself went to see to the good creature's wants, and Nancy shut the door and was alone.

What a flood of memory, bitter and sweet, came to her as she stood in this little room—the unconscious happiness that preceded the birth of love—the few brief hours of ecstasy—the shock that took that ecstasy short—the mental agony that followed. How it all came back to her! The gardens and grounds that had lain bathed in the summer sunshine now stretched cold and barren in the winter's rime before her—a fit emblem of her desolate heart.

(To be continued.)

THE AMEER'S VENGEANCE.

When Sir Charles Euan-Smith, who died not long ago in England, was in the market place of an Afghan town he was fired at by a native. He lodged complaint with the Ameer, who appeared to take no notice of the incident, merely remarking, "That's all right."

Sir Charles complained again and met with the same reply. He still thought that the Ameer was treating a serious matter with less consideration than it deserved, but thought it advisable to say no more on the subject. About a week afterward he was invited by the Ameer to ride with him. They rode for some distance outside the town and passed gibbet after gibbet. At length Sir Charles said: "Your Highness has been busy of late."

"Yes," replied the Ameer, "they are your little lot." He had taken all the members of the would-be assassin's family and hanged every one of them.

NIAGARA DISTRICT NEEDS PROTECTION.

Enough Peaches in Georgia Alone to Supply America.

The relationship between Canada and the United States as regards the fruit industry, and the manifest need of a Protective tariff for Canadian fruit growers have been clearly shown in a series of articles by Dr. George Charles Buchanan of Beamsville, Ont., President of the Ontario and Western Co-operative Society. Dealing with the Niagara peninsula Dr. Buchanan says:—

There are in the Niagara Peninsula about 350 square miles of land on which fruit can be well grown, not counting such districts as Ancaster and Dundas. Between Toronto and Hamilton there is another 100 square miles; in all at least 288,000 acres.

Not all of this is peach land, not even probably 20 per cent. of it. But very little of it is of no use for any fruit. Much can be made fine peach land by drainage, or good apple, plum or grape land; some is only good for berries, but all of it is in a good fruit climate. The unplanted land is waiting to double or quadruple in value, whenever the market demands more fruit.

It may be assumed that the value of this land for general farming is not over \$100 per acre, and that for fruit purposes it is worth \$500 per acre; although much of the peach land is worth \$1,000 per acre; and that where it has to be drained, draining will average about \$20 per acre.

It can further be stated that peach land at \$1,000 per acre is known to pay a good return on the investment in the hands of practical growers. If we take the very low estimate of 10,000 acres planted at \$500 per acre we have a value of \$5,000,000 for the orchard and berry lands.

Now as our home market grows, and in our home market we have no competition, every acre of this 288,000 has potentially the same value, and fully half is unplanted.

There are in Canada about 8,000,000 people, the United States claim 93,000,000. However that may be, our present soft fruit acreage is fully equal to supplying Canada. It is safe to say there is not over 12,000 acres of peaches in Eastern Canada. If this supplies 8,000,000 people it would take 150,000 acres to supply 93,000,000 people, but there are 180,000 acres of peaches in Georgia alone.

ANGRY SAMOAN WOMEN.

Armed With Whips and Sticks They Attacked a Male Critic.

The latest news from the South Seas brings a story which illustrates, in a fashion at once comic and serious, the chief difficulty of the German empire-builder in Samoa, to wit, the readiness of the German settler to intermarry with the native women. The white population of the German colony is about 500, and there are already about 1,100 half-castes. Of the twenty married German officials, no fewer than twelve have Samoan wives. As the native girls nearly always speak English and refuse to learn German, the frequency of these mesalliances causes particular disquiet in colonial circles in the fatherland. In April last a German settler named Michaels took it into his head to express these truths in a letter to the colonial newspaper, adding that quite apart from race considerations the Samoan women made inefficient and unworthy wives. Seldom has an author had more gratifying proof of his power to arouse interest and inspire action. The very next morning a deputation of several hundred Samoan women of various shades waited upon him armed with whips, sticks, and gardening tools. The police were just in time to rescue Michaels by taking him into custody. But the dusky amazons scored in spite of the police, for the authorities had to bundle their calumniator out of the island as the only means of preventing serious trouble.

HOW FIREFLY LIGHTS.

To find out just how and why the tiny firefly is able to transform itself into a living lamp a series of very interesting experiments have just been conducted by F. Alexander Dornett and Charles G. Crane of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health and Hospital Service in Washington. The investigation necessarily called for considerable delicate microscopic study of the light producing organs of the firefly. It was found that the insect produces its light by oxidation, that is, by practical combustion.

A woman who visited the British museum recently inquired of an attendant: "Have you no skull of Cromwell?" "I have been looking all round for a skull of Oliver Cromwell," "No, madam," replied the attendant. "We never had one." "How very odd!" she exclaimed; "they have a fine one in the museum at Oxford!"

THE PRESERVING TEST

FOR NEARLY 60 YEARS

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

has stood the searching test of preserving time. This is only possible because of its consistent high quality.

FROM YOUR GROCER.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

THE FARM

Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

FEEDING COWS FOR MILK.

In ninety-nine cases probably out of a hundred where cows in a herd are not producing satisfactory profits the results are due to a lack of system in the management. In the first place the breeding of the herd may be at fault, but this is not always a criterion, and the farmer is not justified in jumping to hasty conclusions. The cow is really a machine for the purpose of turning roughage, meal, grass, roots, etc., into milk. One does not know whether or not a machine has profitable capacity until it is put to the test. If a farmer weighed the milk of his herd of, say, ten cows and fed the cows alike, he might come to the conclusion that all the cows were doing well, or he might come to the very opposite conclusion, that they were all unprofitable. In both cases he might be wrong. The only correct basis on which to estimate the yield of a herd of cows is individual performance. Then he knows that certain cows are making good use of the food they consume; others are making poorer use, and perhaps still better use. As soon as the question of individual production is solved he is at once in possession of the data necessary to determine whether or not he is feeding the cows, so they will have a chance to show what they can do. Many farmers feed cornstalks, hay and some roots, and expect their cows to yield large quantities of milk. Often the quantity of hay is limited, and the whole ration is wheat bran, cornmeal and oil-mixed equal parts by weight. This should be fed twice daily. Each cow should receive as many pounds of this grain ration a day as she produces pounds of butter fat in a week. For example, if a cow produces nine pounds of butter fat in seven days she should be fed nine pounds of grain a day, or four and a half pounds night and morning. If one does not know how much butter fat his cows are producing or how much milk each individual yields he is in the dark as to how each should be fed. When the meal ration is settled, then the roughage, whatever form it takes may be fed with a liberal hand. If the ration be well balanced good cows will do justice to themselves and yield profit to their owner, even on dry feed.

A FINE MEMORY.

Blinks, after inviting to dinner his friend Jinks, who had just returned from abroad, was telling him what a fine memory his little son Bobby had.

"And do you suppose he will remember me?" said Jinks.

"Remember you? Why, he remembers every face that he ever saw."

An hour later they entered the house, and, after Jinks had shaken hands with Mrs. Blinks, he called Bobby over to him.

"And do you remember me, my little man?"

"Course I do. You're the same fellow that dad brought last summer, and ma was so cross about it that she didn't speak to him for a whole week."

LUCKY MISTAKE.

Grfoeer Sent Pkg. of Postum and Opened the Eyes of the Family.

A lady writes from Brookline, Mass.:

"A package of Postum was sent me one day by mistake.

"I notified the grocer, but finding that there was no coffee for breakfast next morning, I prepared some of the Postum, following the directions very carefully.

"It was an immediate success in my family, and from that day we have used it constantly, parents and children, too—for my three rosy youngsters are allowed to drink it freely at breakfast and luncheon. They think it delicious, and I would have a mutiny on my hands should I omit the beloved beverage.

"My husband used to have a very delicate stomach while we were using coffee, but to our surprise his stomach has grown strong and entirely well since we quit coffee and have been on Postum.

"Noting the good effects in my family I wrote to my sister, who was a coffee toper, and after much persuasion got her to try Postum.

"She was prejudiced against it at first, but when she presently found that all the ailments that coffee gave her left and she got well quickly she became and remains a thorough and enthusiastic Postum convert.

"Her nerves, which had become shattered by the use of coffee have grown healthy again, and to-day she is a new woman, thanks to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and the "cause why" will be found in the great little book, "The Road to Wellville," which comes in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new era opens from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

For tea
you can't beat
LIPTON'S TEA
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

THREE NATIONS ARE UNITED

Pacts Between Britain, France and United States Signed at Washington

A despatch from Washington says: In President Taft's study in the White House on Thursday afternoon a remarkable scene was enacted, when France, Great Britain and the United States pledged their faith in the substitution of arbitration for bloodshed in the settlement of all international disputes.

The two treaties—the first of their kind ever entered into between two nations of the world—were signed shortly after 8 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The informality and simplicity of the ceremony added to its impressiveness.

Copies of the treaties were lying on the President's study table as Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox and the representatives of the two European Governments entered the room.

Secretary Knox and Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, seated themselves on opposite sides of the table. President Taft stood on Secretary Knox's right and near him were Viscount De Saint Phalle, vice Consul of the

French Government at New York, and second Secretary Ovey, of the British Embassy, who witnessed the signatures of their Governments.

Secretary Knox had provided a special pen for the occasion, but Mr. Bryce picked up one at random, and finding its point not to his liking, reached for another. Then he bent over the treaty, and Secretary Knox followed his example. There was no other sound in the room as the pens scratched over the parchment. Mr. Bryce laid down his pen first and extended his hand to the President. Secretary Knox then laid aside the copy of the Anglo-American treaty and nodded to Viscount De Saint Phalle. The latter moved up closer to the desk and witnessed the signature as Mr. Knox's pen scratched over the second document.

President Taft immediately after the signing of the treaties affixed his signature to the messages of transmittal which completed arrangements for sending the pacts to the Senate.

The entire ceremony did not extend over an hour.

SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION OF BIG CANADA BREAD COMPANY

Mr. Cawthra Mulock of Toronto Announces Plans for Establishment by New Company of Modern Plants in all the Larger Cities of Canada.

Toronto, Aug. 7 (Special).—The establishment of another large industry for Canada will result, from the negotiations closed here today by Mr. Cawthra Mulock, for the organization of Canada Bread Company, Limited. The company will have modern bread manufacturing plants in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and it is the intention to arrange in the near future for the erection of plants in all the other larger cities of the Dominion.

The company, when immediate plans of extensions and new plants are completed, will have a weekly output of 1,000,000 loaves, giving it an annual production of about 50,000,000 loaves.

According to announcement made here today by Mr. Cawthra Mulock, included in the new company are five of among the largest bread manufacturing companies in Canada, among them being the Bredin Bread Company of Toronto; Stuart's, Limited, Montreal; Geo. Weston, Limited, Toronto, known as the "Model Bakery"; W. J. Boyd, Winnipeg, and H. C. Tomlin, Toronto, known as the Toronto Bakery Company. The businesses taken over have all grown from very small beginnings, and are today among the most successful in their respective fields in the country. The services of the men who have made the different businesses pre-eminently successful are being assured to the new company, Mr. Mart Bredin, head of the Bredin Bread Company, Toronto, and regarded as perhaps the most that Canada has yet had, will be general manager, while the Board of Directors will include Geo. Weston, President of Geo. Weston, Limited, H. C. Tomlin, of the Toronto Bakery Company, and W. J. Boyd, of Boyd's Bakery, Winnipeg. Canada Bread Company, Limited, is at the outset being placed in a very strong financial position by the sum of \$1,000,000 being placed in the treasury to provide for the erection of new plants and the extension of the present ones, and, at the same

time, supply ample working capital.

When seen to-day, Mr. Mark Bredin, the General Manager, pointed out that the new big bread company, with its modern up-to-date plants, would be in a position to turn out a more uniform and better grade of bread, while the systematizing of the distribution will insure to the company the saving of enormous sums that are now being wasted, owing to the customers of the different bakeries being very largely spread over all sections of a city.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Official Report of Cases and Number of Deaths.

A despatch from Chiasso, Switzerland, says: An official communication from the Italian Government shows that from July 21 to July 26 inclusive cholera cases were reported as follows: Naples, 68 cases and 20 deaths; province of Naples, 157 cases and 78 deaths; town of Palermo, 130 cases and 64 deaths; province of Palermo, 75 cases and 38 deaths; province of Avellino, 7 cases and 3 deaths; province of Benevento, 3 cases and no deaths; Caltanissetta, 11 cases and 4 deaths; province of Campobasso, 5 cases and 2 deaths; province of Caserta, 30 cases and 14 deaths.

RADIAL CARS IN COLLISION.

Motorman, Conductor and Several Passengers Injured.

A despatch from Hamilton says: A very serious accident occurred about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night near station twelve on the Hamilton Beach, where two radial cars collided. The accident occurred during a heavy fog, which hung over the beach all night. Car 305 was standing at station twelve, when car 307 ran into it. Motorman Staver and Conductor Moore of the rear car were badly injured, and several passengers were also bruised. The rear of car 305 and the front of car 307 were demolished. The injured men were taken to the City Hospital.

N. Y. CITY POPULATION.

Passes Five Million Mark, According to Census Figures.

A despatch from New York says: The population of New York city passed the five million mark on August 1, according to figures prepared by the Health Department. The statistician estimates that the city now has 5,000,000 residents, a gain of about 230,000 for the past year. The official figure of the United States census for 1910 was 4,700,832.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

Montreal's population is now placed at 554,000 by the new directory.

Chatham is to have a ten-thousand-ton beet sugar factory next season.

J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, was robbed of \$150 at his hotel at Hamilton.

Australian capitalists are considering investment in Alberta real estate.

The Custom receipts at Montreal for July were \$1,555,684, an increase of \$20,717 over July 1910.

Four C. P. R. employees have been sentenced to imprisonment at Kenora, for thefts from freight cars.

Ben Glass, a convict at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, hanged himself in his cell with a towel.

Two Arctic explorers, Christian Leden and Harold Thaubow, are starting from Montreal on an extended tour of the Canadian north country.

Tenders have been opened for work on the Hudson Bay Railway, and work is expected to begin by September 1 at the Saskatchewan end of the line.

OTTAWA RIVER IS LOW.

Water is Twenty-One Feet Lower Than in May.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An examination of the lockmaster's book showed the startling fact that the water in the Ottawa River had sunk about twenty-one feet since last May. Last May the water stood twenty-eight feet eight inches in the Ottawa River. Since that time it has been sinking rapidly, until now the water stands at seven feet eleven inches, and bids fair to go much lower if there is no serious rainfall. In the Ottawa River it has not affected navigation so far. In the Rideau water is extremely low, and it may become dangerous for the boats of the Rideau Lakes Navigation Company to make their trips.

WANT BEST APPARATUS.

Montreal's Fire Department Will Have New Equipment.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Board of Control has taken steps to have the city's fire department the most up-to-date in America, the latest being to call for tenders for five automobile fire-fighting machines and two of the latest steam pumps. They will increase the efficiency of the brigade by one automobile truck to haul the aerial ladder, one automobile truck to haul the 1,900 gallon steam engine, one combination engine with a capacity of 1,000 imperial gallons, one auto hose wagon to carry 1,000 feet of hose, one auto wagon to carry 2,000 feet of hose, one 1,000 United States gallon steam pump, and one 800 United States steam pump.

UNITED STATES.

There will be no United States naval militia manoeuvres on the great lakes this year.

Texas has decided to close saloons in future from seven o'clock in the evening till six in the morning.

George Prentice and Mary De Witt were married over the telephone at their respective homes near Coin, Ia.

The United States Senate passed the farmers' free list bill, adding one amendment, admitting fresh meat and cereals free from Canada.

GENERAL.

The Moroccan crisis is believed to be over.

A rising has taken place in Cuba against the Government of President Gomez.

NEW ENEMY OF POTATO BUG.

Beetle Discovered Which Will Exterminate Other Pests.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Edward H. B. McKone, a science teacher, of this city, has discovered what he believes to be a new species of beetle so far as this country is concerned, and which will in time wipe out the Colorado beetle, better known as the potato bug. The new beetle resembles a milk leaf beetle, and it preys upon potato bugs, destroying many of the pests in twenty-four hours. It was found in a potato field near Deveres, a short distance from London, and it is said that where the newcomers were plentiful the Colorado beetles were scarce. Several specimens have been sent to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

HAT AND COAT ON ENGINE.

Tragedy Discovered and Body of Victim Found Mangled.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says: The finding of a man's hat and coat on the cowcatcher of a locomotive which was being cleaned at Moncton on Thursday told the tale of an awful accident. A search revealed the body of a man lying near the track at Sunnybrae, a suburb of Moncton, in a fearfully mangled condition. The bones of the leg were forced through his trousers, both legs were cut off, and the trunk so badly crushed that identification was impossible.

PEDDLING COCAINE.

Man Caught in Montreal and Fined for It.

A despatch from Montreal says: William Brennan, who claimed to have no permanent address, was on Thursday morning fined \$500 or three months in jail on a charge of peddling cocaine in the streets.

OWNS PART OF HAMILTON

London Man Advances Claim to Three Hundred Acres

A despatch from London, Ont., says: If what David Welch, of 580 Dufferin Avenue, says is true, he owns a large-sized chunk of Hamilton, and he is going to try to recover what belongs to him right away. Welch says he holds deeds to 300 acres situated in the heart of the Ambitious City, which is part of a grant made by the Crown a century ago to one Caleb Reynolds. The balance of the grant changed hands legally, but Welch, whose wife is an heir of Reynolds, claims that the 300 acres referred to were not sold, but were squatted upon, and that the present deeds are not good. The land is situated along Burlington Bay, and includes much property, a rough estimate of the value of which is \$20,000,000. Caleb Reynolds was a United Empire Loyalist, and after losing everything in the American Revolution, he came across the border, and the Government made him a grant of several hundred acres.

MANY ATTRACTIONS.

Two Weeks of Solid Enjoyment at C. N. E. This Year.

The Canadian National Exhibition of 1911 fairly bristles with special attractions. The Coronation Procession, an exact reproduction of the London pageant, features the bill, but it has a close competitor in the Festival of Empire with its hundreds of troops in all the varied uniforms of the service and its twelve military bands to furnish the necessary music. The aquatic events, too, are important, comprising two international yacht races, an eight-oared race between the all-conquering Argonauts of Toronto and a picked crew from the crack New York clubs, a single scull race between Butler, champion of America, and Scholes, winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, war canoe races, and motor boat races. Add to these the acres of exhibits, the machinery in motion, the horse races and athletics, the vaudeville and fireworks, and the thousands and one other attractions of the Big Fair, and it must be admitted that two week's solid enjoyment have been arranged for the hundreds of thousands of visitors.

HUGE MINING CONCERN.

An \$8,000,000 Company Organized by Hammond.

A despatch from Dawson City, Y.T., says: The biggest mining concern ever organized for the Yukon, excepting the Yukon Gold Mining Company of Guggenheim's, is a new eight million dollar company reported from London by cable as having been formed by South African Gold Field Company's capital, on advice of John Hays Hammond. It is believed here that the concern takes extensive holdings on Union Quartz and other creeks organized during the last two years by Arthur N. Treadgold in his giant fight against Yukon Gold. It is also reported that the company absorbs the Northern Light, Power & Coal Company, which invested three million some years ago, installing electric power. Treadgold had already acquired vast holdings of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, including the Boyle Concession & Dredges.

NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

Only Ninety-five Days Between Seeding and Cutting.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., says: Unless there is something freakish about the growth of the new unnamed variety of wheat just cut at the Experimental Farm, farmers will undoubtedly be much interested in this grain. This new variety of wheat was sown at the Experimental Farm in April and was cut on July 31, so that there are only ninety-four or ninety-five days between seeding and cutting. Last year Marquis wheat, which is a very early variety, occupied one hundred and seventeen days between seeding and cutting, and Red Fife was one hundred and twenty-three days. If the new variety, which is not yet named, lives up to the record it has this year, farmers may find it a much more suitable variety for the country than is other spring wheats.

"There is no doubt about it," said Mr. Neter, "he is a cultivated musician." "And what is your idea of a cultivated musician?" asked his friend. "One who plays things you don't care to hear, and talks about them in a way you can't understand."

HAMILTON ASYLUM BUILDING

Modern Fire-Proof Two-Storey Structures May Replace Old Style

A despatch from Hamilton says: It is quite possible that the disastrous fire at the Insane Asylum, which caused the death of eight patients, will result in a complete change of policy in the erection of asylum buildings. The old three, four, and five-story structures will likely give place to two-story modern steel fireproof buildings with iron stairways and a balcony around the exterior of the second story, the same as a number of asylum buildings in the States. Provincial Architect Heakes discussed the matter with Building Inspector Anderson and Col. John S. Hendrie. Chief Ten Eyck says that if there had been a balcony around the top floor of the building here more lives would have been saved, as it would have been easier for the men to run up the stairs and rip off the screens. As it was, many of the firemen had to risk their lives climbing along the coping on the outside to get to windows where patients were penned up. Attention has been called to the fact that the asylum hose was rotten, bursting at almost every length under the pressure.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE - SOLD EVERYWHERE

For making soap softening water, removing paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, and for many other purposes

E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Winter wheat, 90 per cent, patents, \$3.20 to \$3.35; Montreal \$3.50; second patents, \$3.60, and strong bakers, \$4.40, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; Bay ports, No. 2 at 90c, and No. 3 at 97c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 at 72c to 80c, outside, and old at 82c to 83c, outside.

Barley—The market is dull, with prices nominal.

Oats—Ontario grades, 39 1/2 to 40c, on track, for No. 2, and at 42 to 46c, on track.

No. 2 W. C. oats at 40 1/2 c, and No. 3 at 35c, Bay ports.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 67c, Bay ports, and 70c, Toronto.

Poss—The market is dull, with prices purely nominal.

Rye—There is none offering, and prices are nominal.

Buckwheat—Nothing offering.

Bran—Manitoba, \$20 to \$21, in bags, Toronto, and shorts, \$23, in bags, Toronto.

Ontario bran, \$21, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs—Strictly new laid, 22 to 23c per dozen, in case lots; fresh gathered, 18 to 19c.

Butter—Creamery prints, 23 to 25c; do, solids, 21 to 22c; dairy prints, 18 to 19c; inferior (bakers'), 15 to 16c.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c per lb; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducks, 13 to 14c; live weight, 2 to 2 1/2 less.

Cheese—New twins, 13 1/4c; new large, 13c.

Honey—Wholesalers are selling buckwheat at 6 to 7c a pound in tins, and 5 1/2c in barrels, while straight honey, 1 lb. is 10c a pound in 60-pound tins; 5 to 10 pound tin, No. 1 comb honey is quoted at 22 to 22 1/2c.

Potatoes—Wholesale quotations average \$4.50 per barrel for new potatoes out of store. New Canadian potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel.

Beans—\$1.35 for primes to \$2 per bushel for hand-picked.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 11 1/2c per lb, in case lots. Pork, short cut, \$23.

Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1/2c; do, heavy, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; rolls, 11 1/2 to 12c; breakfast bacon, 17 to 18c; backs, 19 1/2 to 20c.

Lard—Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 10 1/2c; pails, 10 3/4c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Wheat—September, \$1.00 7/8 to \$1.01; December, \$1.02 to \$1.03 1/4; May, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2.

Hard, \$1.04 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09 3/4 to \$1.10 1/4; No. 2, \$1.07 3/4 to \$1.08 1/4; No. 3, \$1.05 3/4 to \$1.06 1/4.

No. 1 yellow corn, 62c; No. 2, 61c; white oats, 20 to 40c; No. 2 rye, 75 to 79c; No. 3, 70 to 74c.

Flour—First patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20; second patents, \$4.85 to \$4.95; second clear, \$4.60 to \$4.70.

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 8.—No. 2 red, 60c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 yellow, 58c; No. 4 yellow, 57c; No. 1 corn, 65c; all on track, through filled, Oats—No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 4 white, 40c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Sales of stores were made at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.50, at from \$3.50, and bulls at from \$3 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at \$3 1/4 to 4c, and lambs 3 1/2 to 4c per 100 lbs. Calves about steady and sales were made at \$2.50 to \$3 each, as to size and quality. The market for horses was weaker, and sales of animals here were made at from \$5.75 to \$8 weight were made at the cars.

POLICE DESTROY WHISKY.

Three Hundred Bottles Confiscated and Sellers Fined.

A despatch from Porcupine says: Three hundred bottles of confiscated whiskey were destroyed on Wednesday morning by the police authorities. C. Demetra was fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor without a license, and P. Fister was fined \$200 and costs for the same thing. Napoleon Groux skipped his bail for the same offence, which the authorities have collected; it was \$250.

CANADA'S GOLD IMPORT.

They Mean a Heavy Influx of Capital For Development.

During May no less than \$3,000,000 worth of gold was shipped from New York to Canada, though the total shipments for this year are only \$10,000,000. At certain periods of the year this would indicate a money strain in Canada. For example, the movement of Canada's large crops every fall is preceded by a withdrawal of the Canadian chartered banks' funds held in New York.

But the reason of the gold movement in May is one which proves gratifying to Canadians, says Fred W. Field in The Toronto Star Weekly. It was due to the heavy investments of British and foreign capital in the Dominion. Many of these investments require exchange operations. There are no adequate facilities for handling the foreign exchange in Canada, with the result that the sale of exchange in New York against heavy credits in Europe placed large balances with the Canadian agents in New York.

The word exchange in finance refers to the payment of an obligation in one place by the transfer of a credit from another place. By this operation the obligation is discharged without the direct borrowing of money. The exchange itself is an order obtained in one place for the payment of money in another place. There is really no practical difference between a bill of exchange and a draft. The term bill of exchange is usually applied to an order for money payable in a foreign country, whereas the term draft is applied to an order payable within the country of its origin.

The rates for the exchange of gold at Montreal have been unusually low, lower than the gold shipping point. Even at the then prevailing low rates at Montreal, New York exchange was scarcely saleable there, and the banks found it more advantageous to ship the real gold rather than to transact "paper" business.

We have been drawing large sums of new capital from Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and other European countries, many of the negotiations respecting which have been undertaken at New York. The British investor alone the Dominion has obtained, through the medium of public flotations offered in the London market, immense sums of money.

The New York shipments of gold represented a transfer to Canada of part of this capital.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that we have obtained enormous sums of new capital in the past few years from abroad.

The May borrowing by Canada in London was very heavy, as is seen in the gold shipment figures and the actual loans, and there are signs that the Dominion may again receive a check on its borrowing operations overseas from prominent financial houses there. During the summer of 1909, it will be remembered that Canada's demands for British capital became so numerous that the leading underwriters interested in Canadian enterprises agreed not to undertake any new flotations of the Dominion for a period of several months. The effect was to stop the flow of British capital to Canada through its principal channel. Canadian bankers in London will probably advise that some caution in this respect is necessary.

The gold shipments to Canada in May were, as we have seen, caused by the continuous flow of capital into this country, a cause which might be traced to many financial and commercial happenings throughout the Dominion in these days.

One of Earl Grey's Tales.

At a recent meeting of the Aberdeen Association, an organization for the purpose of supplying isolated localities with suitable literature, His Excellency Earl Grey told a humorous anecdote of his own experience in library mission work.

When the Governor-General visited the northern part of Western Canada two years ago, he called on a lonely family of Swedes dwelling on the banks of the Yukon river miles away from the nearest settler. On his return to Ottawa, Earl Grey had some reading matter sent up to the isolated foreign settlers.

It takes missives a long time to travel down from parts of the north country, and it was only a short time ago that an acknowledgment of the books was received. It had been laboriously penned by the mother of the Swedish family, who expressed deep gratitude and said she had been enabled to give her most recent daughter a beautiful name from one of the books.

"For her first name," wrote the thankful parent, "I have called her Aurora; for the second name, Bore, and for the third name, Alis."—Saturday Night.

Two Wonderful Walkers.

William Gentleman, aged 71, of Montreal, has challenged Edward Payson Weston, aged 73, the famous walker in the United States, to a walking match. "I would like to see Weston anytime from an hour to twenty-four," says Gentleman, "but I don't want to walk on a road. I want to walk on a track where people can see what we are doing."

These two men met, a third of a century ago, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, England. Gentleman in that event won the championship of England by covering 546 miles in six days. There were twenty-six men in the race. Weston finished nowhere. Gentleman is only about five feet in height. He doesn't use street cars, and he keeps in condition by walking about seventy miles a week. He is a rubber and athletic attendant at McGill University, and he does his work better than many a younger man.—Courier.

King George Stamps.

It is stated at the Postoffice Department that the King George stamps will not be on sale for a couple of months yet. The dies have not yet been cast, though the design is approved. The matter is engaging the attention of the Department, but there are considerable details to be arranged before the issue is made.

NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Some Pertinent Facts About the New Promised Land.

Area, 140,000 square miles. Southern boundary is practically the Canadian Pacific Railway direct line from Montreal to Winnipeg, which runs across Ontario for a distance of 1,285 miles.

Northern boundary, the Arctic regions.

Eastern boundary, the Province of Quebec.

Western boundary, the Province of Manitoba and the Territory of Keweenaw.

The country is divided into six great divisions, known as Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy, and Canadiana.

Minerals are found extensively, and in splendid paying quantities, especially gold, silver, nickel, copper and iron.

The most important mining centres are Sudbury, Michipicoten, Temiskaming, Cobalt, Porcupine and Gowganda. The mineral output now exceeds \$27,000,000 annually, and is increasing.

Game is plentiful, including moose, caribou, red deer, bear, beaver, otter, wild duck, partridge and ruffed grouse. There are immense quantities of waterpower scattered over nearly all of Northern Ontario, and very little of it has been developed as yet.

There are now a number of villages and towns scattered over the country whose population runs from fifty up to several thousands.

Telegraph and telephone connections are spreading with amazing rapidity all over the land.

The parks and forest reserves are large—Algonquin Park covers an area of 1,216,000 acres; Temagami Forest Reserve covers 470,000 acres; the Mississauga Reserve covers 1,920,000 acres, with several smaller reserves.

A Busy Woman.

Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, the well-known worker in women's circles, was formerly Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Hamilton, and had won distinction as a Canadian woman before she married.

Dr. Adam Shortt, who was for many years Professor of Political Economy at Queen's University, Kingston, and is now commissioner of the Civil Service at Ottawa. Mrs. Shortt it was who first wrote to Queen's University to ask for separate classes for women and was the first regularly matriculated woman student to enter the University. In 1884 she graduated in medicine, one of the first three women to do so, and besides her degree from Queen's she holds a diploma from the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, so that she was able to practice medicine, which she did for two years in Hamilton. Since her marriage Mrs. Shortt has taken a very deep interest in all forms of philanthropy, especially that pertaining to the public health. She is at present convener of the Public Health Committee of the National Council of Women, and is on a similar committee of which Lady Aberdeen is convener, in the International Council. She is also keenly interested in the Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade. She is an active member of the Y.W.C.A., having held the office of president in the Kingston branch for several years, during her residence in that city. In Ottawa, Mrs. Shortt holds the office of vice-president of the Women's Club, vice-president of the Council of Women, and belongs as well to the Women's Historical Society and to the Mothers' Union, which gives much assistance to the Day Nursery recently opened in connection with the Settlement House.—Canadian Courier.

The Great Clay Belt.

Northwest of this section of Temiskaming, and beyond the Height of Land (a scarcely perceptible ridge, four miles from New Liskeard), is what is called the "Clay Belt," a tract of sixteen million acres of rich agricultural land, extending about 400 miles from east to west, and lying mainly south of the 50th parallel. The Ontario Government, having satisfied itself by running base and meridian lines of survey through this region that it was even better in quality than the reports of the explorers of the year 1900 led it to expect, has surveyed 120 townships, containing 2,625,000 acres. In addition to subdividing the townships, it has by survey blocked out in nine-mile townships one and one-half millions of acres more. The surveys were made that the country might be opened for immediate settlement, or as soon as circumstances made it judicious.

Tupper, the "War Horse."

Sir Charles Tupper justly earned the title of the War Horse of Cumberland. It was in his native county that, as a youth, he measured swords with the invincible Howe and beat him. Having an extensive medical practice about Amherst, N.S., Sir Charles did considerable driving, using his doctor's gig, and it was in this vehicle that he campaigned in 1854, or fifty-seven years ago. The rig is still in the best of condition, and was used at the burlesque Horse Show given by the Pilgrims of Amherst recently.

The noble steed in the shafts was another old war horse. It is some twenty years of age and was a champion in weight-hauling contests several years ago.—Courier.

Duke Emigrates to Canada.

The Duke of Sutherland, who owns over a million and a quarter acres in the United Kingdom, is leaving England soon to reside at his new estate at Brooks, near Calgary, Alberta. He is establishing there a farm colony, which will be peopled with Scottish farmers.

Manitoba Salt Bed.

The largest bed of salt in the world is said to have been discovered at Fort McMurray, Manitoba. It is 200 feet deep and extends for 300 miles.

Lead the Dominion.

Calgary led every city in Canada in building permits during May; the value of permits taken out totalling \$5,700,000.

P. C. LARKIN.

P. C. Larkin, Business Man, Elected President of the Ontario Club.

P. C. Larkin, the new president of the Ontario Club, is one of the best-known and most-popular business men in this country. Since the organization of the club two years ago he has been prominently identified with it and has been especially successful in its success. The membership numbered 600 with 300 non-resident members from all over the province. The club has secured new quarters which will be ready soon and will be one of the finest club buildings in Canada. As the organization is strongly Liberal in its tendencies the club rooms are likely to be the headquarters of the Liberal party in Toronto.

Some time ago he became vice-chairman of the board of trustees of Toronto General Hospital and has done splendid work for the institution. He has made a big effort to secure every scientific discovery which could be used for the alleviation of human suffering, but also for the highest and noblest of all, the betterment of the human body. In all matters concerning the welfare of the country P. C. Larkin has always taken a deep interest. He believes thoroughly in commercial reciprocity and was one of the first to advocate old-age pensions in this country. He is an enthusiast on newspaper advertising and spends annually over \$100,000 for newspaper space. He is also one of the heaviest insured men in Canada, carrying policies for over \$400,000 on his life.

Settling a Boundary.

Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C. of Montreal, is the president of the International Boundary Commission which recently began at El Paso, Texas, its deliberations regarding a definition of boundary which has for a long time been a bone of contention between the United States and Canada. The work of the commission is to define the international boundary between the United States and Mexico, the location of which has been unfortunately lost through the habit of the Rio Grande has of changing its course every now and then.

It was his fame as a legal authority, and some he devoted to the study of international law, that won for Mr. Lafleur the distinction of presiding at the meetings of the Mexican boundary commission. He was the recipient of congratulations from scores of friends and fellow-members of the Bar before his departure for El Paso, for Mr. Lafleur is one of the most popular of members of the legal fraternity in the metropolis, and Montrealeers considered that it was no little honor that had been bestowed by Uncle Sam on their fellow-townsmen.—Star Weekly.

He Took Precedence.

The decision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to raise in the Imperial Conference the question of the status of foreign consuls-general in Canada has recalled a good story told by Earl Grey. The story was walking through Ottawa a short time since, when he met a foreign consul-general, to whom he observed: "You're quite a stranger. How is it we haven't seen you recently at Government House?" To which the other, with some hesitation, rejoined that it was difficult for a foreign consul-general to go to receptions, where so many insignificant persons took precedence of him. "You come and lunch with me next Thursday at Government House," said Earl Grey, "and I'll undertake that no one shall have precedence of you."

The consul-general was delighted. He accepted on the spot. On the Thursday he lunched at Rideau Hall with the Governor-General, and had the honor of being the only guest. He was rather uncertain, however, whether Lord Grey had not played off a little joke on him.

The First Ducks.

H. J. Marquis purchased from Thomas Calvert one day sixteen spring ducks, for which he paid \$2. Their ages ranged from six to ten weeks, and they weighed from three to four pounds each. They were the first placed upon the Toronto market this season. The Toronto dealers state that the demand for these delicacies comes not as might be supposed from day laborers, chiefly, who live from hand to mouth. While work is plentiful and wages high, they live on the best that money can buy, and then when they find themselves unable to secure work they are in difficulties and in numerous cases become the objects of charity.—Pickering News.

Report Was True.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's electoral experiences have been many and varied. One which occurred during the last general election (Liberal follower, who knew Sir Wilfrid only politically, wired to him, "There is a report in circulation that your children have not been baptized. Telegraph denial." Sir Wilfrid could not deny the soft impeachment. The reply ran as follows: "Sorry, report is correct. I have no children."

Found University Charter.

The original charter of Queen's University, which has been missing for many years, was found a few days ago. Col. McGill, managing director of the Frontenac Loan Co., found the document in one of the company's vaults, where it was well preserved. It was in the signature of Queen Victoria. It is believed it was placed in the vault for safekeeping by the late J. B. McVey.

Berlin's Population 15,147.

The Berlin Board of Trade will discuss the House famine which has been revealed by the census enumerators. Only three were found empty, and the tenants were moving on that particular day. Empty new houses are in course of erection.

A prominent Liberal worker confirms the census total of population as 15,147.

New Gold Find.

Gold has been found on an island of fifteen acres in the Lake of the Woods.

A number of prominent residents of Peterboro have combined to fight tuberculosis in the city. They have received power to establish hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries and a nurses training school, as well as to employ district nurses. The name of the organization is the Peterboro Health Association.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe\$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star	1.80
The Weekly Witness	1.80
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
Farm and Dairy	1.75
The Farmers Advocate, weekly	2.30
The Home Journal, Toronto	1.60
Youth's Companion, Boston	2.75

One of the most common ailments that hardworking people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

PNEUMONIA.

Its Best Friend is a B-I Cold That Has Been Neglected.

Pneumonia is not dreaded merely for its power to seize and kill quickly, but also for its apparent power to select the most unlikely victims. Most persons have lived through the shock of hearing that some friend had suddenly died of pneumonia—a friend from whom they had parted but a few days or even hours before, leaving him at what seemed the highest notch of physical well-being and perhaps protesting that he did not know what illness meant.

This disease is most dangerous to the apparently strong, robust people of heavy weight and hearty appetite, although it may attack any one, for its germs are omnipresent.

The strong and full-blooded individual who is at the same time something overweight is especially in danger of pneumonia and should take particular care to avoid it. If his diet is too heavy—and that may safely be assumed—it should be ruthlessly cut down, especially as to meat and the elimination of alcohol.

The weighing scale is a good friend to such a person and should be consulted regularly. The scale does not argue about that extra pound or two—it proves it—and after a weight in accordance with age and height has been determined it can be maintained in most cases by the exercise of a little self-control.

There are hosts of people who indolently permit themselves to get heavy and even fat in the winter months. They are the people who should be constantly reminded, "The pneumonia germ 'll git yer if yer don't watch out!"

The condition of the man must be recognized as more important than the presence of the germ, as proved by the fact that there is less mortality among the thin and apparently delicate than among the stout and full-blooded.

Some of the phrases used by the laity on this subject have, after all, more sense than nonsense in them. It is said that some one is "threatened with pneumonia," or that a "bad cold ran into pneumonia," and in a sense it is true, for every one is "threatened" with pneumonia; that is to say, the germ is always present and ready and willing to begin its work if one only gives it a chance.

The most successful way to give it a chance is to neglect a bad cold and thus break down the natural defences of the system. If every bad cold were met with starvation, physic and fresh meat it would depart in disgust, and the lurking pneumonia with it, for the large burglar cannot get in through a hole which has refused to admit the smaller one.

Frenzied "Fun."

A strange youth rambled on the ferryboat. First he whacked a friend on the back with a folded newspaper. Next he took off a man's hat and laid it on the deck. Then he pulled a cigar out of another pal's pocket, bit off the end and handed it back to him. Following this, he stepped on still another friend's newly-shined shoes, pulled the end of his necktie out of his vest and finally dropped a cigarette down his back.

"Escaped lunatic?" queried a curious bystander.

"Oh, no," replied a commuter who hailed from the strange youth's town. "He is merely the village cut-up."

Where the Fire Was.

Sleeping during the sermon is a poor compliment to the preacher, but it is not often that the man in the pulpit turns the occasion to such effective use as did John Wesley. The apostle of Methodism was preaching, while many of his hearers slept. Suddenly he started them by a loud cry of "Fire! Fire!" There was a momentary panic among the congregation, and a man cried out, "Where, sir? Where?" "In hell," the preacher replied, "for those who sleep under the preaching of the word."—London Chronicle.

The Eye's Blind Spot.

The blind spot in the eye is where the optic nerve comes through the retina about one-tenth of an inch nearer the nose than the centre. To test it close your eyes with your thumbs outside and bring each eye other. Extend your arms. Shut your left eye and look fixedly with your right eye at your left thumb. Separate your hands, and when they are about six inches apart the right thumb will go out of business temporarily, for its picture will fall upon the blind spot.

SOAPS

Some people are satisfied with any old thing in the way of Soap, but these are the people who always complain of their Soap being bad. We have Toilet Soaps that are pure, medicated Soaps for unhealthy skins and Soaps for the laundry.

Pure Castile

Borax Soap

Tar Soap

Carbolic Soap

Sulphur Soap

Glycerine Soap

Infants' Delight

Ivory Soap

Olive Oil and Cucumber, Etc., Etc.

J. S. MORTON

Dealer in Drugs, Paints, Wall Paper, Seeds, Etc.

ENDOWMENTS

At the close of 1910 the Government Blue Book credits the

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

with writing \$2,558,416 on the

Endowment Plan

the largest amount written by any Canadian Company for that year, bringing up the total Endowment Insurance on its books as at December 31, 1910, to \$19,363,967—nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the next highest of any Company doing business in Canada.

It Leads Them All In Endowments.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE - \$65,000,000

Full information cheerfully given by

BURROWS, of Belleville.

Agents Wanted.

General Agent.

London, England, dock laborers are on strike, and have been joined by other organizations, numbering in all 70,000 men. Many vessels, mostly with cargoes of food are unable to unload, and the situation is becoming serious. The Board of Trade is endeavoring to effect a settlement.



YOUR CLOTHES

are important. Don't neglect them! There is all the difference in the world between a

PROPERLY MADE SUIT

and a cheap, poorly made one. We charge very moderately yet give the most excellent materials and workmanship.

JOHN M. McGEHEE

THIRTY YEARS

Our Seven Colleges have been established during the past 30 years. The largest trainers in Canada. Owing to our connection all over Ontario, we do better for our graduates than any other School. You may study all at home or partly at home and finish at the College. Affiliated with The Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. It would be well for you to investigate before choosing. Exclusive right for Ontario of the world-famous Bliss Bookkeeping System, which is unequalled. It is actual business from Start to finish, and the student keeps same books as Chartered Banks and Wholesale Houses. Enter any time.

Individual Instruction.

Fall Term From Aug. 28th

Write, call or phone for particulars

PETERBORO

BUSINESS COLLEGE

(Founded 1885)

GEO. SPOTTON, President

E. E. LOGAN, Principal

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Special Trains leave Toronto 2:00 p.m. on

APRIL 4, 18 MAY 2, 16, 30 JUNE 13, 27

JULY 11, 25 AUG. 8, 22 SEPT. 5, 19

Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal points en route.

LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES

Winnipeg and return \$33.00; Edmonton and return \$41.00, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

Early application must be made

ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET

containing rates and full information.

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or to R. L. Thompson, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,
Stirling, Ont.

J. S. MORTON,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Association of Opticians. Member Canadian
Eyes examined and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons of Ontario.
OFFICE—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

PERSONALS.
Miss A. Drew, Cannington, is the guest
of Miss Bertha Mosher.
Mrs. Jos. Merfield, Cannington, is the
guest of Mrs. Jas. Currie.

Miss C. E. Skitch, of High River, Alta.,
spent a few days with Miss Ida Spry.
Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Wright left this
morning for a week's outing at 1000 Island
Park.

Mrs. F. A. Robinson and two daughters
are spending a week in town, the guests
of Mrs. Bissonnette.

Mrs. Bissonnette returned on Monday
from a visit with friends in Toronto,
Unionville and Lindsay.

Miss E. Stone, of Smith's Falls, is spend-
ing a couple of weeks with Mrs. Wm.
Montgomery and Mrs. Zwick.

Miss Hume, who has been visiting in
Kingston for a month, returned on Mon-
day and resumed her music classes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vandervoort and lit-
tle daughter Eva spent Saturday and Sun-
day visiting friends at Trenton and Zion.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bissonnette returned to her
home in Stirling today after spending a
few days with Mrs. A. McNabb, Mel-
bourne St.—Lindsay Warder, Aug. 7.

Mr. T. Hume Bissonnette reports a very
pleasant time while attending the Cana-
dian School of Masketry at Rockcliffe
Rangers, Ottawa. He formed a very favor-
able opinion of the Capital City.

Mrs. Dr. Green and children, who have
been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
David Tucker, for the past five weeks, re-
turned to her home in New York on
Tuesday. She was accompanied by Miss
Nora Bailey, who will remain in New
York for some time.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies
Branch of the Ontario Department of
Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, Super-
intendent.

Bancroft	Sept. 28, 29
Belleville	Sept. 12, 13
Brighton	Sept. 28
Campbellford	Sept. 26, 27
Castleton	Sept. 29, 30
Colborne	Oct. 3, 4
Frankford	Sept. 14, 15
Keene	Oct. 3, 4
Kingston	Sept. 27, 28
Lindsay	Sept. 21, 22
Madoc	Sept. 27, 28
Norwood	Oct. 10, 11
Perth	Sept. 11, 12, 13
Peterboro	Sept. 14, 15, 16
Renfrew	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Roseville	Sept. 28, 29
Shannonville	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 21, 22
Tweed	Oct. 4, 5

Administrator's Sale

Of Real and Personal Property

The undersigned, Administrator of the
estate of John Tufts, late of the Township
of Rawdon in the County of Hastings,
will offer for sale by Public Auction at the
premises formerly occupied by the late
John Tufts in the Township of Rawdon,
14 miles east of Stirling, on Thursday,
the 24th day of August, 1911, at 12:30 o'clock,
p.m., the following personal property:

1 Horse, 1 Colt, 11 Cows, 4 yearling
Heifers, 1 Bull, 1 Calves, 10 Hens, 1 Bird
Sow, about 100 Hens and Chickens, 1
Binder, 1 Mower, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Hay
Tedder, 2 Lumber Wagons, with hay and
hog racks, 2 Buggies, 1 Seed Drill, 1 Disc
Harrow, 2 sets Scales, Root Pulper, Double
Harness, Single Harness, Harrows,
Cultivators, Milk Cans and Creamers,
Spades and Shovels, Forks and Scythes,
Stone Boat and Crow Bars, and a quantity
of Household Furniture and many other
articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: \$400.00 and under cash, over
\$1000, 4 months' credit for farming and
proved joint notes bearing interest at 6%
per annum.

The said Administrator will at the same
time and place offer for sale by public
auction the following real estate:

All and singular that certain portion or
tract of land and premises situated lying
and being in the Township of Rawdon in
the County of Hastings and being com-
posed of the North East quarter of lot
number four and the South concession of
lot four, both in the first concession of
the Township of Rawdon, containing one
hundred acres more or less.

Also that portion of the South East
quarter of lot number five in the first con-
cession of the Township of Rawdon in the
County of Hastings and may be more par-
ticularly described as follows: Commenc-
ing at a point along the public travelled
road at the intersection of lots numbers
four and five, thence north along the line
between said lots numbers four and five,
thence said lots thence north and parallel
with the public travelled road seventeen
rods, fourteen feet, thence south and par-
allel with the line between lots number
four and five, twenty-six rods to the pub-
lic travelled road and thence east along
public travelled road seventeen rods and
fourteen feet to the place of beginning,
containing three acres of land be the same
more or less.

Upon the premises are a frame house
20 x 34, with kitchen 10 x 20, with furnace
and aethylene gas plant for lighting, a new
frame drive house 24 x 30, two frame barns
30 x 50 each, two running springs and one
spring creek. The property is situated 14
miles from Stirling, one mile from school
and cheese factory. This is a very desir-
able grain and dairy farm.

The real estate will be sold subject to a
reserved bid.

Terms for real estate, deposit of ten per
cent. of purchase price at time of sale,
balance in 30 days without interest.

Dated at Madoc this 7th day of August,
1911.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Solicitor for Administrator.

E. C. TUFTS,
Administrator.

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75 cents per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Train schedule at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.03 a.m. Passenger, 10.27 a.m.
Passenger, 6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.31 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev. J. D. P. Knox will preach at
all the services on Rawdon Circuit on
Sunday next.

The Liberal Conservative Convention
for East Hastings will be held at
Madoc, to-morrow, Aug. 11th.

Col. Lazier, Master in Chancery at
Belleville has been appointed return-
ing officer for West Hastings.

At the Stirling Cheese Board on
Tuesday 720 boxes were offered. The
sales were: Gunn and Langlois 205;
Watkin 230; and Thompson 225, all
at 12c.

For the election campaign The
Daily Globe makes a special offer of
25c. to September 22nd, or \$1.00 to the
end of the year. The News Argus
and Daily Globe to the end of the year
for \$1.20.

Wellman's Annual Lawn Social will
be held on Wednesday evening next,
August 16th. The Foxboro band has
been engaged to furnish music, and re-
freshments of all kinds will be for sale
on the grounds.

HOLIDAY WEEK

THE NEWS-ARGUS staff in-
tend taking their annual holi-
days next week, and therefore
there will be no issue of the
paper for Aug. 17.

Frank Linn, whose name was ac-
cidentally omitted from the list of suc-
cessful candidates at the "Entrance" Ex-
aminations was successful and has re-
ceived his certificate. He was a pu-
pil in the Stirling Public School.

Fifth annual excursion to Peterboro
under the management of Holloway
Street Sunday School, Belleville, Wed-
nesday, August 16th. Special train
leaves Stirling at 7:40 a.m. Fare \$1.05
See posters for particulars of special
trip over the Lift Locks.

A Garden Party under the auspices
of Spring Brook Epworth League will
be held on the grounds and in the new
church shed on the evening of Friday
August 11th. Refreshments of vari-
ous kinds served. Madoc Band will
furnish music. Admission 15 and 10c.

A very severe electric storm passed
over this section of country at an ear-
ly hour on Tuesday morning, accom-
panied by a heavy rain. During the
storm lightning struck and burned a
barn at Frankford, rented by Mrs. P.
Grass and owned by Mrs. W. Kelly.

The Union Sunday School Excursion
yesterday was not largely patronized,
and the excursionists were disappoint-
ed in not getting to the proposed des-
tination. On arrival at Hastings it
was learned that the steamer "Otona-
bee," which was to take them to Ju-
bilee Point, had run aground on an
island in Rice Lake, and consequently
did not reach Hastings, and the ex-
cursionists had to spend the day there.

Entrance to Normal Schools

The results of the examination for
entrance into Normal Schools were
announced in Toronto on Thursday
last. The list of successful students
from Stirling High School stands as
follows:

R. Beatty, G. L. Bird (honors), H.
M. Caverley, J. E. Foster, A. Harlow,
J. B. Hough (honors), S. S. Lamb, E.
M. McCutcheon, M. A. Park (honors),
H. C. Payne (honors), M. L. Potts, J.
Sills.

We heartily congratulate the suc-
cessful ones. Stirling school made a
good showing. There were 19 students
who took the examination and twelve
were successful, four getting honors.

On Tuesday evening, August 1st,
Mrs. Wm. Farrell of Madoc township,
narrowly escaped fatal injury. As it
was, her collarbone and five ribs were
broken. After the cows had been
milked, Mrs. Farrell went into the
pasture field followed by a young
dog. The cattle made a raid at the
dog, which ran to Mrs. Farrell, who
in an attempt to get out of the way,
fell, and was injured as above stated,
and was badly bruised by the cattle
trampling upon her.—Madoc Review.

Removed to New Parish

The parish of Rawdon regret very
much the removal of the Rev. Mr.
Dickenson, who has been the rector
for the past six years. Mrs. Dicken-
son endeavored herself very greatly to
all the members of the different con-
gregations and will be very much
missed.

Previous to their removal the W.A.
of St. Thomas church and other mem-
bers of the congregation presented
Mrs. Dickenson with a life member-
ship in the Auxiliary, also badge and
address expressive of the highest
appreciation and esteem.

Mr. Dickenson has been appointed
to the parish of Newboro by his Lord-
ship the Bishop of Ontario. The
warmest wishes of the members of
Rawdon parish go with him, Mrs.
Dickenson and family.

Stirling Board of Education

The regular meeting of the Stirling
Board of Education was held on Tues-
day evening, August 1st.

Members present: W. S. Martin,
Dr. C. F. Walt, J. T. Belshaw, M.
Bird, J. S. Morton, F. T. Ward, Dr.
Faulkner, C. W. Thompson.

Minutes of last regular and special
meetings were read and approved.

Applications for teachers for the
Public School were received from Miss
Hopper for Primary room at \$450;
and from Miss Bryden for second
room at \$500.

On motion both applications were
accepted.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded
by Dr. Walt, that the matter of insur-
ance upon the schools be left to the
Property Committee, and W. S. Mar-
tin and M. Bird, with full power to act.
Carried.

Some discussion took place as to a
banquet at the opening of the new
High School.

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded
by Dr. Faulkner, that the following
committee be appointed to look after
the banquet: Messrs. Martin, Bel-
shaw and Ward.

On motion the board adjourned.

Village Council

The regular meeting of the Village
Council was held on Monday evening
last.

Members present: Messrs. Mather,
Meiklejohn, Coulter and Wright.
Minutes of the last regular meeting
were read and approved.

The following accounts were pre-
sented:

Seymour Power Co. for quarter ending June 30	\$232 16
E. A. Sprentall's Electric Light account	1 00
Sunbeam Incandescent Light Company	38 40
Stirling Corporation Electric Light	78 00
Stirling Corporation Light for Fire Hall	1 20
Stirling Corporation Opera House	4 09
J. S. Morton Fire Brigade	2 00
A. McCutcheon repairs on street	1 25

On motion the above accounts were
ordered to be paid.

Mr. Meiklejohn gave notice that at
the next meeting of the Council he
would introduce a by-law to appoint
a clerk, and a by-law to levy the rate
for the current year.

On motion Council adjourned to
Monday evening, Aug. 28th.

Early Rising

There are a great many people in
this world who do not take all the
pleasure which nature provides for
them. By this we do not refer to the
costly pleasures acquired only through
wide travelling to famous resorts and
places of historic interest or geograph-
ical beauty, but the pleasure and ex-
hilaration which may be had for the
taking.

It seems to be the tendency of mod-
ern days to get away from Nature's
arrangement of the hours for rest
and labor or play, and to make use of
the hours which should be spent in
restful sleep for the enjoyment of
each other's society and for the sun-
dry entertainments which we need
for mental refreshment. As a result
we cannot get up in the mornings
with the birds and cattle, and the re-
sultant loss to us makes itself felt in a
greater frequency of constitutional
weakness than obtained in former
days. We firmly believe that the
farmer owes his superior health to his
observance of the "early to bed and
early to rise" rule.

Particularly at this time of the year
are the early morning hours deligh-
tful. To rise in the freshness of the
new born day is to be able to drink in
the invigorating atmosphere in its ut-
most purity, to see and hear the re-
awakened bird and animal life
and to join with them in welcoming
the rising sun. Birds pour forth their
very souls in ecstasies of joy; cattle
moo and call to each other, happy
that darkness is no more; the trees
themselves almost smile in their dewy
freshness.

It is worth while getting up early.
Too few of us realize how delightful
the morning hours really are. Early
rising would give us clearer heads and
sounder physiques; it would afford us
the treat of being able to visit more
intimately with quiet Mother Nature,
and it would give us time to more
easily accomplish the daily duties
which too often suffer because of un-
due hurry in their performance.

But to rise early we must go to bed

earlier. This day and generation is up
and around for hours after sensible
folks are fast asleep. Will not some
prophet arise and preach the same
gospel of earlier hours?—Trenton
Courier.

Resolution of Condolence

TO THE FAMILY OF OUR LATE BRO-
THER, WM. JAS. COOK:
That inasmuch as it pleased our
Heavenly Father to remove from our
midst by death our esteemed brother,
W. J. Cook, therefore be it resolved:
That we, the members of Local Un-
ion No. 191 Peterboro, of the Interna-
tional Molders' Union of North Amer-
ica do hereby place on record our deep
regret at the loss we have sustained
by the death of such a faithful mem-
ber.

Resolved:
That we convey to the bereaved
family of our late lamented brother,
this united expression of our heartfelt
sympathy in this great trial which
has bereft them of a loving son and
brother. While we are touched with
the spirit of brotherly sympathy on
behalf of the stricken family, we pray
that their eyes may be directed to
Him who alone can comfort the be-
reaved ones in their sorrow and tribu-
lation.

Resolved:
That a copy of these resolutions be
sent to the family of our late brother
Cook, and that the charter be draped
in mourning for the space of ninety
days.

Signed on behalf of the International
Molders' Union, Local No. 191,
Peterboro, Ontario.
W. A. MOWRY, Sec.

Mr. C. L. Owen, member for East
Northumberland in the last Parliam-
ent, has announced that he will not
be a candidate at the approaching
election.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Herbert Lewis Eg-
gleton, who departed this life Aug. 11th,
1910.

A year ago the Master called him.
Though we hope to meet some day,
Sorrowing wife, sisters and brothers
Mourn the one who passed away.

More and more each day we miss him,
Friends may think the wound is healed,
But little they know the sorrow
Lies within our hearts concealed.

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank the friends and
neighbors for their kindness and sym-
pathy shown in our recent bereavement
by the death of our son, William J. Cook.
Mr. and Mrs. THOS. COOK, SR.

Births

PORTS—In Stirling, on Friday, August 4,
1911, to Dr. and Mrs. James McCumming
Pots, a son.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN
TUFTS, late of the Township of Rawdon in
the County of Hastings, Yeoman, de-
ceased.

Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario,
1897, Chapter 137, notice is hereby given
that all creditors and others having
claims against the estate of the above
named JOHN TUFTS, who died on or about
the 18th day of July, 1911, are required on
or before the 15th day of September, 1911,
to send by post prepaid or deliver to
Everdon C. Tufts of the Village of Madoc,
in the County of Hastings, Undertaker,
Administrator of the estate of the de-
ceased, their claims and statements, ad-
dresses and descriptions, together with
full particulars of their claims, a state-
ment of their accounts and the nature of
the security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after
such last mentioned date the adminis-
trator of the estate will proceed to dis-
tribute the assets of said estate among the
persons entitled thereto, having regard
only to the claims of which notice shall
at the time of distribution have been given,
and the Administrator will not be liable
for the assets or any part thereof to any
person or persons of whose claim he shall
not have had notice.

Dated at Madoc this 7th day of August,
1911.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Solicitor for Administrator.

For Sale

A good Farm Horse. Apply to
HUGH STEWART,
Henry Street, Stirling.

For Sale

A one-horse Wagon, a single Buggy,
and two sets of single Harness. Will be
sold cheap.
4w pd. WM. KYLE

Improved Farm For Sale

Situated in 7th con. Thurlow, 95 acres,
soil clay loam, clean, 65 acres cultivated,
in balance pasture and sugar bush, spring in
pasture, flat land the drained, All fences,
two never failing wells, orchard, basement
barn 50x50 ft., remodelled painted modern
stables, cut stone house, 20x38 ft., kitchen
and woodshed attached, painted drive
house, piggery; splendid location, 1 mile
from school, grist mill, etc., at Poucher's
Mills, one mile from village of Plainfield,
telephones in neighborhood, 1 mile from
cheese factory. Any person desiring good
farm cannot do better than to consult the
owner, on premises, for terms and particu-
lars.

E. B. MCKENZIE,
Plainfield P. O.

THE 19th ANNUAL EXODUS

OF THE
BELLEVILLE FORESTERS
TO
CHARLOTTE, PORT OF ROCHESTER

TAKES PLACE ON
August 19th & 20th

on steamer NORTH KING and CASPIAN
Leaving Belleville 11:35 p. m., Canal
Bridge 1 a. m., August 20th, Brighton 2
a. m., August 20. Tickets from Belleville
going August 19th or 20th, and returning
not later than 15th, \$2.00; Canal
Bridge and Brighton, \$1.50. Returning
up to August 24th, Belleville \$2.75; Canal
Bridge and Brighton \$2.50. For particu-
lars see bills or write
W. RODBOURN
Box 763, Belleville.

G. W. ANDERSON

Our Reduction Sale was a huge success, but
it has left us with a lot of remnants and odd lines.
Call and see our Remnant Table. It is chuck full
of Bargains.

Look over these Grocery specials:
20 lb. cotton sack Redpath's Special Preserving
Sugar, \$1.25 each.
Solar Brand Soap, 6 large bars for 25c.
3 Packages Corn Flakes for 25c.
3 Packages "Quaker" Puffed Wheat for 25c.
2 Packages "Quaker" Puffed Rice for 25c.
Challenge Brand Corn Starch, per package only 7c.
Best Canned Pumpkin, 3 tins for 25c.
Perrins Sodas in pails only. 25c. per pail.
SPECIAL—Bananas only 12c. per dozen.

G. W. ANDERSON

Phone 29

Goods delivered promptly.

SHOE BARGAINS

Our Gigantic Shoe Sale was satisfactory both to ourselves and to the
many customers who thronged our store during the eight days. The public
appreciate genuine bargains.

After the rush we naturally have some odd lines and sizes which we are
clearing at less than wholesale prices, as we will not carry over any Summer
Footwear if prices will move them.

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLES

WE HAVE

Misses' and Children's Shoes and Strap Slippers, reg. \$1.50 for.....98c.
Women's Oxfords at98c. and \$1.19
Boys' Lacrosse Shoes49 and 59c.
Boys' and Youths Canvas Boots, leather soles69c.
Men's Tan and Patent Oxfords, reg. \$4.50 for.....\$2.98

Don't miss these bargains.

Boots made to order.

J. W. BROWN

Reliable Boot and Shoe Merchant.

HARDWARE

In order to clear out the following Summer lines we are offering them at
very low prices.

REFRIGERATORS—Hardwood antique finish, with new style swing
base, patent drip valve, improved galvanized iron shelves,
raised panels, fancy brass locks and hinges, regular price
\$12.00 for.....\$9.75

BICYCLES—Fitted with Hercules Coaster Brakes, Dunlop tires, rub-
ber pedals,—in fact these Bicycles are latest on the mar-
ket. Regular price \$45.00, for.....\$35.00

HAMMOCKS—We have some very fine patterns left. Regular price
\$2.50 for.....\$1.50

We have a few New Perfection Coal Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers and
Lawn Mowers left that we will clear out at greatly reduced prices.

McGEE & LAGROW

Grain Cracking

Grinding will be done on Tuesdays,
Thursdays and Saturdays during July
and August.

44-6w P. D. ALLAN,
Wellman's Corners.

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a new
Mikado. A bargain.
WM. MONT

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

DAINTY DISHES.

Save all cold vegetables, including potatoes, chop them, then fry together with a liberal seasoning of salt and pepper.

Rice and Raisin Pudding.—Make a rice pudding in the usual way. When half cooked add a good handful of stoned raisins, stir in carefully, cover the top of the pudding with a thin layer of bread-crumbs, and on it put little bits of butter. Bake till the rice is cooked thoroughly.

Grape jam should be made from fruit grown out of doors. Wash the fruit carefully and stew gently till tender, then pass through a clean sieve. To every pound of pulp allow one pound of loaf-sugar. Bring to the boil and cook fast for twenty minutes. Pour into pots and cover at once with egg-beaten paper. If liked, a little lemon-peel may be used to flavor the preserve.

Savory rice is a very nice change from the ordinary rice pudding. Wash three ounces of rice and boil it in milk till quite tender, adding pepper and salt. Butter a dish, spread half the rice on it, sprinkle one ounce of cheese on it, add the rest of the rice, scatter the rest of the cheese on the top, put little bits of butter over, and brown in a quick oven. The rice may be cooked in stock with a flavoring of vegetables instead of milk.

Cheddar Crusts.—This is a good way of using up remains of cheese. Toast some thin slices of bread, cut into rounds of equal size, and allow two rounds to each person. Mix together two ounces of grated cheese, a tablespoonful of cream, and half an ounce of liquefied butter, with cayenne and salt to taste. Put a tablespoonful of this mixture between two croutons, press them together. Scatter parsley on each, and if you can spare it some chopped hard-boiled eggs. Make hot, and serve.

Vegetable Soup.—Place an ounce of butter in a frying-pan. Slice into it a small onion, one carrot, one turnip, and two potatoes. Stir till all the vegetables are slightly browned, then place them in a stew-pan, add two tablespoonfuls of rice and two quarts of cold water. Simmer gently for one hour and a half and strain through a wire sieve. Return to the sauce-pan, add two tablespoonfuls of cornflour moistened with cold water. Stir continuously till it boils, then add a seasoning of pepper and salt, and serve.

Meat jelly is most nourishing for anyone who has tired of beef tea. Cut two pounds of shin of beef into small pieces about the size of nuts, carefully rejecting all fat; add a little salt, place it in a covered jar, which put into a saucepan of boiling water, and let it stew gently for eight hours, adding more water to the saucepan when required. About an hour before taking it up stir in half an ounce of isinglass; strain and press through a sieve, then put aside for use. Before serving, scrape off every particle of fat that may have risen to the top.

HINTS ON CAKE-MAKING.

In every branch of cookery the greatest care must be exercised to follow the rules exactly, and ingredients must all be weighed, not thrown in haphazard quantities anyhow, but precisely in the manner indicated. Attention to little things may mean the complete success of the cake.

Everything used in cake-making must be perfectly free from damp, or the result will be heaviness and generally a "sad" condition, as Yorkshire people say.

In mixing sugar and butter heat the latter gently before beginning and in mixing eggs and sugar do not attempt to add more than three eggs without adding a little flour every now and then.

Some fruits, such as cherries, are better when rubbed with flour so as to prevent their sinking to the bottom of the tin.

Flour should be perfectly free from lumps; currants and raisins cleaned and dried.

All tins should be well buttered, and in case of scorching it is a good plan to cover them with a piece of parchment paper.

As much care is necessary in the baking as in the mixing. Sponge and all light cakes, with those small ones baked in patty tins, require a quick oven, whilst ordinary cakes of the sultana and seed species are more successful when cooked in a moderate oven. The oven should not be opened until at least twenty minutes after the cake has been put in, and if it has to be closed again it must be done gently.

When the cake appears cooked, insert a knitting-needle, and if it is perfectly clean, then the cake is done.

USEFUL HINTS.

A little lard in the starch will do much toward keeping irons from sticking to the clothes.

Save the fat from all meats and poultry and use in place of lard, except for pie and biscuit.

Steaming is far better than boiling for fish, fowl, and meat. Try this method and you will be unwilling to give it up.

To stop nosebleed—Place a piece of brown or tissue paper over the teeth of the upper jaw and the bleeding will stop at once.

One housekeeper says she puts a rolled rackie into a squash pie for thickening when she has no egg, and the result is good.

To Fry Bacon Without Shriveling—Lay strips with edges slightly overlapping in a cold fry pan and fry slowly until crisp.

When the drawers of the dresser, chiffonier, etc., stick, remove the drawer and rub the slides well with paraffin and save your temper.

A strip of emery tacked to a small square board is almost indispensable in the kitchen, for one can quickly sharpen the carving knife on it.

When stewing pears add the juice of a lemon and the grated rind, and two inches of cinnamon to every eight or twelve pears, according to size.

Wide-mouthed bottles are much better for keeping tacks than boxes. Then one can tell at a glance whether the tack is of the desired length.

A good dressing for cabbage is made as follows: One egg, one tablespoon mustard, half cup vinegar, half cup sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste.

Bicarbonate of soda should be found in every house, and in a conspicuous place. For burns there is nothing better, as it quickly relieves the pain.

Hot water in mixing batter has a tendency to make cake whiter. Sponge cake, which should be as yellow as possible, is better made with cold water.

To prevent matting from becoming yellow on the floor, wash off occasionally with a large coarse cloth which has been dipped in a strong solution of salt water.

When eggs are frozen in the winter putting them in cold water will draw out the frost. If a frozen egg must be boiled, put salt in the water and it will not run out of the shell.

Cook a can of tomatoes slowly with several slices of bacon. If already fried, all the better. Add an onion cut fine, bread crumbs, and seasoning. Makes an appetizing change.

When the knob comes off your granite pot lid, leaving a hole for steam to escape and burn your fingers, take a common screw, put up from underside, screw into a cork, and behold a new lid!

Cut new napkins apart; double them lengthwise and dip the raw edges into boiling water to the depth of one inch; then hang them up to dry without wringing. They will fold and hem easily.

Borax, in the first place, is one of the most powerful antiseptics known. When used to wash the head—as much as one can hold in the hollow of the hand to about a quart of water—it drowns dandruff.

Most culinary failures come from the habit of guessing. Weigh everything that is to be weighed and measure carefully all the other ingredients. Do this even if you have made the article repeatedly.

The poisonous articles to keep nice away are dangerous if there are children. Mice do not like the smell of peppermint, and a little oil of peppermint spread around their hiding places will keep them away.

Good Furniture Polish—Drain off your leftover coffee, and when you have a quart mix with a tablespoonful of sweet oil. Wash the furniture with this and polish with a dry cloth. If the coffee is strong it will cover all scratches.

If buttonholes have to be made on a material that frays badly, proceed as follows: Mark the position of buttonhole with a thread, then run a line of machine stitching around the thread. Then cut the hole and buttonhole it in the usual manner.

A white felt hat which is required to do duty for a second season, may be easily cleaned with powdered magnesia. Make a paste of it with cold water and lay over the soiled parts. When quite dry brush it off with a clean brush.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
AUGUST 13.

Lesson VII.—Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book, Jer. 36. Golden Text, Isa. 40. 8.

Verses 1-10.—Jeremiah's roll dictated to Baruch, and read to the people.

1. The fourth year of Jehoiakim—About B. C. 605. It is likely these events occurred after Jerusalem became subject to Nebuchadnezzar. Jeremiah had already prophesied this disaster and the prolonged captivity which was to follow. The people were in a state of fear, and it was an opportune moment for the prophet to repeat the warnings which he had uttered from time to time for many years.

2. Take thee a roll . . . and write—A similar command came to Isaiah, but in his case the roll was rather a tablet, covered with wax. Jeremiah's roll was made of pieces of skin stitched together, and attached to rollers of wood on each end. On this, in columns parallel to the rollers, he was to inscribe the words of his prophecies, uttered during the twenty-three years of his public career. These utterances are recorded in the chapters which precede this one. No doubt there is a certain amount of condensation as he would have to rely partly upon memory and partly upon fragmentary records.

3. It may be that the house of Judah will hear—The same offer of pardon as was made previously (compare Jer. 26. 3). The attack by Nebuchadnezzar ought to have intensified this appeal.

4. I am shut up as in a prison—(see verse 19), as in Jer. 33. 1 and elsewhere, but restrained by some cause, presumably by the people's indignation over his recent predictions.

5. The fast-day—A day especially appointed in connection with the national danger.

6. In the ninth month—December. It was perhaps the first anniversary of the capture of the city. The only stated legal fast took place in the seventh month.

7. Gemariah—He was brother of the friendly Ahikam, mentioned in the last lesson. The place of reading described was one that would be most likely to bring the message within the hearing of all the people coming in from the cities of Judah at the new gate.

8. The roll also read in the presence of the princes.

9. Micaiah—It was in the door of his father's chamber that the book was read, and the son carried the news of what had taken place to his father, who was otherwise engaged in another chamber with the princes of Judah. For the position of these leading men, see last lesson.

10. He went down—From the temple to the king's house, which stood on lower ground. Elnathan was spoken of in the last lesson.

11. Sit down now, and read it—There are several evidences that the princes looked with favor upon Jeremiah and his attendant. Baruch's position was the one ordinarily assumed by an Oriental teacher (see Matt. 5. 1).

12. How didst thou write?—They desired to know precisely how much responsibility rested upon Baruch, and how much upon Jeremiah, in order that they might give a true account to the king.

13. The reading of the roll before the king.

14. Stood beside the king—Literally, "above the king," he being seated, while the princes were standing.

15. The winter-house—Both summer and winter houses were enjoyed by these people of the East. But they were almost always separate parts of the same house. In general, the inner, or protected portion of the house, was used in winter, while the external (often upper) and airy part of the house served for summer.

16. The brazier—A depression was built in the centre of the room, and this was filled with charcoal (much like a warming-pan) for heating purposes. Jehudi had unrolled only a few columns (leaves) when the king, in spite of the intercession of some of the princes, ruthlessly cut the roll into shreds with a scribe's knife (penknife), and threw it into the fire.

17. They were not afraid—The king's contempt for Jehovah's message inspired them with no terror. How different had been the conduct of Jehoiakim's father, Josiah, when the Book of the Law was found. With a sad heart he rent his garments. Through this act was proclaimed the nation's impotence and the sealing of its doom. It was God's final proffer of mercy.

18. Jeremiah bidden to rewrite the roll, and to add a threat concerning the destruction of the city.

19. The king of Babylon shall

certainly come. This, of course, does not mean that the Babylonian king had not come already. His attack upon Jerusalem in the first instance, a year or so before this, was by no means as severe as that which Jeremiah here predicts. The fulfillment took place in a few years, in the reign of Jehoiakim's son, Jehoiachin, and still further in the wasting of the city at the end of the reign of Zedekiah.

20. None to sit upon the throne of David—Jehoiachin, within three months from his accession, was hurried away a captive to Babylon. No child of his succeeded to the throne.

His dead body shall be cast out—The assertion in 2 Kings 24. 6 that he "slept with his fathers" is in no way contradictory to this prophecy. The same account is silent concerning his burial. The fact that Baruch included this in Jeremiah's prophecies, after the death of Jehoiachin, shows that he felt no difficulty as to its fulfillment. Kings and Chronicles both give only brief accounts of these times.

32. Another roll—Its contents are doubtless preserved for us, to a large extent, in the book of Jeremiah as we have it, chapters 1-35.

MODERN IDEAS ABOUT SLEEP.

Many Persons Take Too Much of It—The Nature of Dreams.

Sleep is no longer indefinitely considered a wandering abroad of the soul, writes Fred W. Eastman in the Atlantic, but is now known to be a temporary poisoning of the brain cells by the waste products resulting during the day from the activity of the body in general.

Thus when a muscle cell or a nerve cell acts nutritive material stored within its walls is broken down into substances that are of no value and merely impede further action of the cell unless removed. Normally these waste products are washed out by the blood stream which at the same time provides new cell food, and is finally itself purified by the excretory organs, the lungs and the kidneys.

In the course of the day, however, production is in excess of removal and then the clogging effect of these substances is manifested by fatigue in muscles and brain, the extreme degrees of which result, in the latter organ, in the inability to act, which we now know as sleep. The third of our time thus spent out of commission is therefore really due to the inadequacy of the excretory organs for purifying the blood.

Perhaps, on account of popular opinion and personal habit, we waste much time in a jellyfish condition that would be more profitably spent in active pursuit of our ambitions. The answer of course depends upon the nature of our occupation. If there is much muscular effort involved with a corresponding large amount of waste in the cells and blood, eight hours or more are probably necessary.

But if our work is of a sedentary nature and mainly of the brain there is naturally a smaller quantity of accumulated waste and less time is required for its removal. Many are the instances of great men, past and present, who have lived healthfully and worked unceasingly and strenuously on only four or five hours sleep, or half the laborer's portion.

Dreams are due to an increase of sensation and circulation over that which exists in profound sleep. Observations made upon patients with cranial defects show that when we are dreaming the brain is greater in volume than in deep sleep, and less than in wakefulness. Thus this intermediate volume of blood would indicate that dreams are an intermediate stage between unconsciousness and wakefulness, and their incomplete and irregular intelligence would indicate the same thing.

This increased circulation is usually due to sensory stimulation affecting the vasomotor centre and causing a return of blood to the head, with resultant increased consciousness. Contrary to popular belief dreams in themselves do not contribute to light or broken sleep in which they are present.

Such a condition is due to the ever present stimuli, which according to their strength or the degree of irritability of the cells maintain even in sleep a varying degree of consciousness, of which the dreams are merely a manifestation. Therefore the fatiguing effect often also attributed to dreams is not due to them but to the lighter degree of sleep and less complete cell restoration which they accompany, and which are due to some irritation.

LONDON'S GREAT FUR SALES.

An interesting sight in London is one of the great periodical sales of raw skins and furs held at a fur warehouse in the city. The magnitude of the trade and the vast amount of money involved would surprise any one who visited one of these sales for the first time. At the premises in Great Queen Street one can wander from floor to floor piled with thousands upon thousands of skins until one begins to wonder where all the creatures they once clothed lived.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

DISTRIBUTION OF RISK FIRST
AIM OF WISE INVESTOR.

Investing Not So Easy as It Sounds—Why Farm Investments are Not More Popular—Return Too Low—Reasons Small Investor Should Try Something Else.

There is, in Canada, a growing amount of capital which is seeking investment. The experience of the United States during a similar period of its existence, when the lack of investment knowledge enabled sharpers of the "get-rich-quick" type to lure the savings of the thrifty, or compel the publisher of this *Canadian Investor* to take some space to expose the speculation of investment information. To this end they have secured the services of one of the foremost financial writers in Canada to fill this column each week with general information on financial subjects in the hope that it will prove useful in helping our readers to judge for themselves the merits of investments.

The following article is introductory in nature. During the next few months the various kinds of investments will be dealt with and their good and bad points criticized. For example the merits of mortgage investments will be contrasted with those of bonds and investment stocks of various sorts. The proper sort of investments for women will also come in for consideration. These will not be dry, technical articles but will be interesting and simple and may save you from putting your money into losing ventures at some future time. The impartial and reliable character of the information in this column may be depended upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no other interests to serve in connection with this matter.

(By "Investor.")

The man who remarked, "Almost any fool can make a fortune, but it takes a wise man to keep it," was much more than half in earnest when he spoke. Keeping a fortune, or even a modest amount of savings, does not mean merely keeping it safe. A well-chosen hole in the ground will do that. But, so to invest one's money that it not only remains safe, but also brings in a substantial income, is a problem which takes much thought.

To the average man, the term "investment" has no very clear meaning. As often as not, we hear men state that they have "invested" in a mining stock, when even the term "speculation"—which involves taking a certain amount of chance—would be much too mild a word. To others, investment at once brings up thoughts of mortgages. Yet between these two extremes—the well-secured farm mortgage on the one hand, and the highly speculative mining stock on the other—lies a great field of opportunity supplying a variety of investments to suit all tastes and all requirements.

WHAT ARE INVESTMENTS?

Now, as to what constitute investments.

Strictly speaking, an investment is anything which we may buy that will bring us in an income, and retain its value, i.e., can be disposed of without material loss. Thus, the purchase of a good farm which may be leased or worked so as to bring in a good return on its cost, is an investment. But this is a very small and relatively unimportant field for the investment of our money. Not everyone has sufficient capital to buy a farm, and, as a rule, the rental of a farm is not a high enough return on the investment to make it worth while. For one must remember that out of this return sufficient must be laid away each year to rebuild all buildings at the end of, say, thirty years. Part of the return from rent represents a payment for depreciation on buildings, etc., which, despite repairs every year, come that much nearer the time when they must be rebuilt. Perhaps if they are well constructed, thirty years is too short a time to allow, but it is never unwise to err on the side of safety.

There is, however, in addition to the small return and the risks of a dishonest or unfortunate lease, one very sound reason why a person with limited capital should not invest in farm real estate, unless, of course, he is a farmer, who intends to operate it himself, and in this case a high return on the amount invested represents to no small extent the payment to the farmer of his own salary—though many do not realize this fact—and varies in proportion with his skill as an husbandman, as any farmer knows. Everyone knows the old adage, that it is foolish to put all one's eggs in one basket; the same applies to investments, but with greatly increased force. One should never, under any circumstances, so invest money that, should a fire, a failure, or other unforeseen accident occur, all would be lost. Our capital, even if it is very small, should be distributed over a diverse field. And in this distribution, it should be remembered to make the spread cover a wide field, not only in class of investment, but in location. In this manner, for example, the failure of crops in Central Ontario would not affect mortgages held in that part of the Province; depression in Canada would not affect municipal bonds. Many other examples can be easily thought of. Therefore, to invest

ing always aim to divide the risk. This "distribution of risk," as it is called, is the first step of the wise man who aims to keep his "fortune" big or little.

TRIALS BY WATER.

A Distinctly Unpleasant Way of Proving One's Innocence.

Throwing people into the water to let it determine their innocence or guilt was widely in use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A Synod of West Prussia forbade its use in 1745. Sporadic cases, however, occurred during the whole of the nineteenth century.

Prof. E. P. Evans wrote in 1894 of its use in Dalmatia, where in some districts it was still customary to throw all the women into the water on a specified day to see whether they would sink or swim.

A rope was attached to each in order to save from drowning those who proved their innocence by sinking, while those believed to be guilty because they floated were also rescued and made to promise to forsake their evil ways on pain of being stoned.

A traveller has described a modern survival of the ordeal used in detecting thieves in southern Russia, says the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette. All the servants of the household where the robbery occurred were assembled and as many balls of bread were made as there were suspected persons.

A sorcerer then addressed each one of the number, saying that the particular ball of bread which she held in her hand would sink or swim as the party addressed was guilty or innocent. She then flung it into the water.

Boiling water was used in ordeals by the Persians and it is referred to in the Avesta. It contained both the sacred elements, water and fire, suggesting the deluge past and the fiery doom of the future. In the simplest form of the hot water test the bare arm was plunged to the wrist in trivial cases, and to the elbow in more serious trials, usually to bring out fingers or coins thrown therein.

In Tibet plaintiff and defendant settle their cause judicially by plunging their arms into boiling water containing a black and a white stone, when he who brings up the white stone wins the verdict. A King of the Goths in the seventh century, with the sanction of the Council of Toledo, recommended the boiling test for crime.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

Hardly as Much Known About it as About the Stars.

The interior of the earth is scarcely more accessible than the stars to direct experimentation, and is less known through valid indirect evidence. Some information is given by earthquake shocks which, though local in origin, shake the whole earth. By collating the records of seismographs in various places it has been learned that the velocity of the earthquake wave is three or four miles per second in the upper strata of the earth and more than ten miles per second in the central nucleus.

The earth, as a whole, may be compared to a great spherical bell which when struck makes only two or three complete vibrations per hour. As the note emitted by a piano string depends on its length, thickness, and tension, so the "note" of the earth bell and the velocity of waves in its different parts give some indication of the state of the concentric strata of which the earth is composed.

The information thus obtained is very incomplete, and scientists have endeavored to fill its voids by means of various plausible hypotheses. A review of our present knowledge of the earth, recently presented to a French Scientific Society, contains two remarks of especial interest, concerning the variations of gravity and pressure in the earth's interior.

If a shaft were sunk vertically to the centre of the earth and an object, suspended from a spring balance, were lowered down the shaft, the weight of the object, as indicated by the dial of the balance, would at first increase, as the descending object approached the deeper and denser strata. After passing a certain depth, however, the weight would begin to diminish to the centre and it would continue to diminish to the centre of the earth, where its value would be zero, because the object would there be equally attracted in every direction.

The pressure increases enormously with increasing depth below the earth's surface. It must be about 200,000 atmospheres at a depth of 400 miles (1-10 of the earth's radius), 4,000,000 atmospheres at 2,000 miles (half the radius), and more than 1,000,000,000 atmospheres at the centre. At such pressures the materials of the earth, though heated above their melting points, are probably quasi-solid and as rigid as glass or steel. Hence the velocity of propagations of vibrations must exceed the velocity of sound in ordinary solids, such as cast iron, in which it is 10,000 feet per second. Scientific American.

TRIED TWO DOCTORS WITH NO BENEFIT

Then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Wrought a Lasting Cure

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made so many remarkable cures in serious cases that people are liable to overlook their value as a tonic for the blood and nerves in debility and general run-down conditions. That such conditions are the cause of much misery and unhappiness is fully known to those who suffer from them and the need of curing them is as vital as is relief from diseases with higher sounding names. We commend the following statement to any one suffering from weak, thin blood, or shattered nerves. Mrs. Mae Macabee, Gleichen, Alta., says: "A few years ago I became run down, not seriously ill, but just tired and weak all the time. I consulted our family doctor, who gave me tonic after tonic with no effect. I gradually got weaker and weaker until I could not do my work. Then I went to another doctor, who pronounced my case one of decline, and recommended a warmer climate with complete rest. This I could not afford, and I began to worry and fret, until I became a complete nervous wreck. One day while visiting a neighbor an old gentleman who was taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for partial paralysis recommended them to me. I sent out and got three boxes, but without much faith that they would help me, but before they were gone I noticed an improvement and I continued taking the Pills, constantly growing stronger, until I had taken seven or eight boxes, when I was completely cured. I could do my work as easily as ever I had done in my life, and the doctor told me that he could scarcely believe the change in me, as he had not had the least hope that I would be strong again. Now I always keep the Pills on hand and if I feel fatigued or weary take them for three or four days so as not to get run down."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A DIFFERENCE.

"When my husband was coming home late last night he was held up by two men."

"That's nothing. When my husband comes home late at night he is usually held by two men."

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parlee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

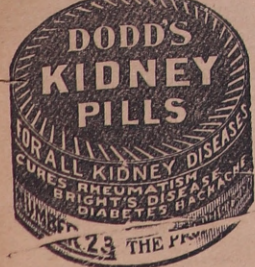
Mary—"That top-floor boarder moved to-day." Jane—"I didn't see any trunk go out." Mary—"There was none. I think he placed his effects in an envelope and posted 'em to the new address."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Teacher—"Now, Willie, which would you rather have, two-sixths of a pie or one-third?" Willie—"One-third, mi's." Teacher (sarcastically)—"You would, eh? And cut it into sixths I'd lose more of the juice."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cows.

"Yes," said the chemist's assistant, "I am called up occasionally to compound prescriptions for to-night." "Isn't a man likely to make mistakes working in a semi-darkness?" "Yes, rather. I took a bad penny once!"



FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Interesting Nubs of Information
About 'Most Everything.'

Weighing sixteen tons, the anchor for the new White Star liner, Titanic, is the largest in the world. In the course of a year one London theatre alone spends \$100,000 on printing and \$40,000 on advertisements.

Between the hours of nine and ten in the morning more than 5,000 people enter the City of London every minute.

At the West London Hospital last year no fewer than 46,364 patients were treated, 5,221 being in-patients, and 43,743 out.

Out of more than 9,000,000 families in Great Britain there are about 250,000 who possess incomes of \$3,500 and over.

Kubelik, the famous violinist, gave 290 concerts last year at an average fee of \$1,200, making his year's income nearly \$365,000.

The total number of inhabitants of the Isle of Man is now 50,524, which shows a decrease of 4,210 during the past ten years.

Britain's latest super-Dreadnought cruiser, the Princess Royal, will have cost over \$10,000,000 by the time she is fully completed.

According to the calculation of a French statistician, the number of books published throughout the world is 128,530 each year.

NO DISTURBANCE.

Mrs. Smith was engaging a new servant, and sat facing the latest applicant.

"I hope," said she, "that you had no angry words with your last mistress before leaving?"

"Oh, dear no, mum; none whatever!" was the reply, with a toss of her head. "While he was having her bath, I just locked the bathroom door, took all my things, and went away as quiet as possible."

THEY WERE LENIENT.

He had been found guilty by the jury, and had been sentenced to "seven years."

"My lord," he said, "take pity on me. I am a consumptive and cannot possibly live more than twelve months."

"In that case," replied the judge, "the Court will take a more lenient view and simply send you to prison for the term of your natural life."

PEEVISH, PALE, RESTLESS, AND SICKLY

children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will relieve them and restore health.

WISE.

"Bobby, didn't you hear mamma tellin' us to come in out o' the rain?"

"Yep, but I'm not goin' to do it till I'm so wet that she can't lay me across her lap 'thout spoilin' her dress."

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WILLINGLY. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Satan takes a day off when a woman marries the wrong man.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

There was a determined look in the young lady's eye, as she marched into the optician's shop.

"I want a pair of glasses immediately," she said. "Good strong ones. I won't be without them for another day."

"Good strong ones?"

"Yes, please. I was out in the country yesterday and I made a very painful blunder which I have no wish to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook an entire stranger for an old friend perhaps?"

"No, nothing of the sort. I mistook a bumble-bee for a black-berry!"

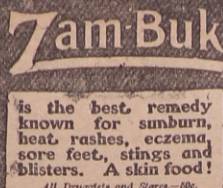
Reggy—"Bah Jove, I'd like to chastise those beastly reporters!" Cyril—"Why so?"

Reggy—"We have been insulted. The other day the firemen rescued us fellows from the burning clubhouse, and now the reporters have the account headed, 'A Few Things Saved, but Nothing of Value.'"

Left at Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, England, a cat recently followed the family of a man to whom it belonged to Hampstead, a distance of 120 miles.

For the extension of the Port of Buenos Ayres, a contract to the value of \$27,500,000 has been undertaken by a British firm—Messrs. C. H. Walker & Co., of London.

Since the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1804, 229 million copies of the Scriptures have been issued, of which over 72 millions have been in English.



Gyer—"Yes, he is what you might term a financial pessimist." Myer—"What's a financial pessimist?" Gyer—"A man who is afraid to look pleasant for fear his friends will want to borrow from him."

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Ella—"I'm to be married to-morrow, and I'm terribly nervous." Stella—"Yes, I suppose there is always the chance of the man getting away at the last minute."

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him. His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race. If the housekeepers of Canada will use Wilson's Fly Pads persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.

Missionary—"Our situation was so remote that for a whole year my wife never saw a white face but my own." Sympathetic Young Woman—"Oh, poor thing!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

HIS EAGLE EYE.

"How ever do you manage to tame lions?" inquired the inquisitive man of the travelling lion-tamer.

"I simply fix them with my eye," explained the great man, "and they quieten down at once. I have a very attractive manner of staring. I can draw people towards me by simply looking at them. I'll show you."

He turned and gazed hard at a countryman standing by.

"See," cried the tamer, "he's getting nervous! Look, he is coming towards me! I knew I could do it!"

Even as he spoke the countryman strode up to him, until he was only a few feet away. Then he suddenly let fly with his fist at the lion-tamer's nose.

"That'll teach you, Funny-face, not to stare at me like that again!" he exclaimed.

WHAT HE WENT FOR.

Emdee—That last case has made me miss the big dinner this evening to the distinguished Dr. Jay. It's too late now.

His Wife—Never mind, dear, the speeches will be published.

Emdee—Yes, but the dinner won't.

"That's Good"
Is often said of
Post Toasties

when eaten with cream or rich milk and a sprinkle of sugar.

That's the one for housekeepers who want to please the whole family.

Post Toasties are ready to serve direct from the package—

Convenient Economical Delicious

"The Memory Lingers"

SOLD BY GROCERS.

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

SLIGHTLY WRONG.

Askem—"Where's the rich heir you're engaged to?"

Tellum—"You see that lovely girl in pink at the other side of the room?"

Askem—"Yes, I say, old man, what a superb—"

Tellum—"Well, it isn't her. It's that ugly girl in yellow sitting next her."

A Powerful Medicine.—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can certify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

THE REASON.

Wigg—Henpecke has bought a motorboat and named it after his wife.

Wagg—Can't manage it, eh?

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the everyday ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle. CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

A woman's idea of the good things of life looks like dry goods to a man.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

To please men, give them money; to please women, give them beauty.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

If a girl tells you she can't sing, be wise and let it go at that.

Every packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will kill more flies than can possibly be caught on three hundred sheets of sticky paper.

BREAD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED ON SOUND BASIS

Canada Bread Company, Limited, With Its Plants in Larger Cities of Canada Will Have Output of 1,000,000 Loaves Per Week, or Annual Production of 50,000,000 Loaves. Company is in Strong Financial Position.

Toronto, Aug. 7 (Special).—It was a happy suggestion for the consumer of bread which was made to Mark Bredin, of Toronto, some time ago, which suggestion, taking root, has, with the co-operation and financial assistance of Mr. Cawthra Mulock, resulted in the formation of the Canada Bread Company, Limited.

It was only to be expected that sooner or later scientific and sanitary methods would be adopted in the manufacture of the most essential article in the diet of the nation, namely, bread. When one considers the enormous improvements which have been made during the past decade in nearly every branch of industry, he is simply astounded that such an important industry as that of the manufacture of bread should so long have been neglected. In the iron industry, the textile industry, and in scores of other industries there has been introduced during the past few years specialization and standardization. Economies have been effected either through the merging of various interests in such a manner as to distribute operating costs over an enormously larger output than previously, or by various methods which the pressure of competition or the strenuous methods of modern life have brought about.

It would almost seem as though the only business to be neglected was the most important and basic industry of all, namely, that of the manufacture of bread.

LARGE CAPITAL REQUIRED.

That success would attend the efforts of anyone having the capital and the courage to adopt modern methods in the conduct of the bread industry was a foregone conclusion, but for some reason or other, although the idea had frequently been discussed and several efforts were made towards the end referred to, all of these came to naught until Cawthra Mulock, co-operating with Mark Bredin and

Vigorous Health—the power to enjoy to the full life's work and pleasure—comes only with a good digestion.

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brain and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Temperance Street, Toronto
Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS OCTOBER 2nd, 1911.
N.B.—Calendar on application.
E. A. A. CRANCE, V.S., M.S., Principal.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS.
If you want to sell a farm, consult me.
If you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, and Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.
H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

BASKATOON
LANDS are second to none. Hence the reason why he who knows the value of a good farm can't resist the temptation to realize how much of life they have wasted elsewhere. Better write COMMISSIONER, R. BOARD OF TRADE, Baskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED—A study of other that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Dept. 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS.
HAY AND FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Esplanade, Toronto.

SPPECIALISTS ADVICE FREE. Consult prices in regard to any disease. Lowest Trusses fitted by mail. Send measuremont. Glasses fitted by age. Write today for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

DYEING! CLEANING!
For the very best, send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

SAWMILL MACHINERY. Portable or heavy, Lathe Mills, Shingle Mills, Engines and Boilers, Mill Supplies. The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., West Street, Orillia, Ontario.

CUR YOUR GLASS AT HOME. Our new glass, plate glass, smoked and window glass. By mail 25c. W. E. Potter & Co., 46 Benoit St., Montreal.

POULTRY WANTED. Highest prices paid for poultry, eggs, rabbits. Prompt return; get price list; it will pay you. McNeil & Co., 775 St. Dominique Street, Montreal.

THE HEART OF A PIANO IS THE ACTION. INSIST ON THE "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

"OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

"OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

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"OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE STORE That Satisfies

REDUCKSHUN SAIL

We are offering the balance of our Summer Ready-to-Wear Suits and Odd Pants at a reduction of 25 and 30 per cent. during the month of August. You cannot afford to miss this temptation to save DOLLARS. See our East window.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS ON THE RUN

75c. and 90c. Shirts.....Sail price 64c.
\$1.00 Shirts.....Sail price 79c.
\$1.25 Shirts.....Sail price 99c.
You can purchase these bargains any time the store is open at

FRED. T. WARD'S THE MEN'S WEAR MAN

COOK & FOX

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

SEASONABLE GOODS AT CLEARING PRICES

Examine each of these lines minutely and note your saving. You will find them exactly as advertised. In addition to these specials we are featuring now new Fall Flannelettes. Our special 34 and 35 inch Flannelette for 10c. yd. has no equal.

SPECIALS

PURE SILK RIBBON, 4 1/2 inches wide, large range of shades. This is brand new. Exceptionally good for Hair Ribbons and Sashes. Sale price only.....15c. yd

NEW DRESDEN RIBBONS, 5 inches wide, fancy bordered effects, regular value 35c., 100 yds. only.....25c. yd.

THREAD—At last we have a thread that we guarantee to give as good satisfaction as any made. Sizes 36 and 40, colors black and white. Sold everywhere at 5c. spool. Sale price.....3 for 10c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Misses' Fancy bordered Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, regular 10c., sale price.....5c. each
Gents full size, neatly hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good quality, regular 3 for 25, sale price.....6 for 25c

Gents Excela quality Handkerchiefs, fancy polka dot patterns, regular 10c., sale price.....3 for 25c.

TORCHON LACE—One inch wide, 12 yds. on card, regular 15c., sale price.....10c. card

LADIES' HOSE

Silk Lisle Hose, colors, Tans, Greens, Blues, etc., regular 50c. pair, sale price.....29c. pair

Fancy Embroidered Lace and plain Lisle Hose, black and colors, regular 25c. and 35c. pair, sale price.....19c. pair

FOULARD SILKS AND WOOL DELAINES

The remainder of our stock in these lines to clear—regular 50c., sale price 39c. yd. Just the thing for Waists.

White Wear

Ladies' White Muslin Underwear, all regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 lines, your choice for 79c. See our display.

Ladies' Fancy White Waists, all sizes, opened either front or back, sale price 57c. each.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROY VELVETS

These two lines are the most prominent Dame Fashion offers for Fall. Our new stock has just arrived. See display in East Window.

GROCERIES—Everything in Staple and Fancy Groceries at lowest prices. Give us a trial.

FRUIT

We are headquarters for everything in the Fruit line. By buying large quantities we guarantee you the lowest possible price. Peaches, Plums, Gages, Pears, etc. Crawford Peaches are not on the market yet, but we will have the first on Tuesday, 29th. Leave us your order now, and rest assured you will get what you want.

Highest price for produce Phone 43 Goods promptly delivered

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits
Total Assets (Over)
May 31st 1911. \$6,600,000
\$50,000,000

Spend the Balance
Don't spend all you like and save the balance—if there is any.

Save what you know you should—then spend the rest. The difference, in a few years, will be the difference between poverty and independence.

Open a Savings Account now, in this Bank. It will make the saving easier.

Stirling Branch—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Spring Brook Branch—E. S. Theaker, Act'g Manager.

Abolishing the Parlor

Ottawa is the centre of a better housing movement, which has some novel and attractive features, not the least of which is the abolition of the parlor. The house as a home where every room will be used, and used without restriction, is the idea which is advocated, and the competition for the best plans will be open to the architects of the whole Dominion. The organizers of the movement are evidently of the opinion that the race has been held in bondage to the parlor long enough.—London Free Press

Advice Not Usually Followed

Miss Elizabeth Duncan who has just passed her one hundredth birthday, and is the oldest resident of Sangamon county, Ill., advises women who wish to live long not to marry. "I have never had a love affair," she says, "and I have always been happy." Her advice to women consists chiefly in what not to do.

At the annual reunion of Sangamon County Early Settlers she said: "Don't worry. You may never enjoy the superlative happiness of those who wed, but you will have a life of peace. You won't know what war is, and you know what General Sherman said about war. Don't be a suffragette, don't wear rats, don't wear high heel shoes, don't wear tight clothing, don't over indulge in tea or coffee. If necessity demands that you earn your living, choose some occupation by which you may support yourself and still remain within the refining, nerve-resting influence of your own home."

At a Concert in the West

The following item from the Wainwright, Alberta, Star, will be of interest to many of our readers:

"The program given last Friday evening in the Methodist Church, was most interesting from start to finish. The excellent recital numbers, given by Miss Leafa Viola Johnson of Saskatoon, were well received and evidently sustained her reputation as a reader of high order. The musical part of the program was splendid. The violin selections by Mrs. Beckett with Miss Tucker as pianist, were well received. Solos by Miss Plimmer Miss Edwards, Miss Cummings and Mr. Arlington received merited applause. Mr. Brown's violin solos received enthusiastic applause and he responded liberally to the many encores. The duet by Miss Winnie Asteed and Mrs. Philips received applause also. The duet by Miss Cummings and Mr. Jones of Greenshields was also of high order and was given hearty applause."

Stole a Watch

A Port Hope lad, fifteen years of age, was arrested at Port Hope by Chief Bond, charged with stealing a watch from a farmer near Stirling. He had been in charge of the Children's Aid Society at Belleville, and had been sent out by that Institution to work on a farm near Stirling. He admits the theft of the watch and states that he sold it to a farmer in the neighborhood. An officer from Stirling came up and returned with the boy.—Port Hope Guide.

The Belleville Ontario of Tuesday, says:—The young lad named Martin, of Port Hope, who is charged with stealing a watch from a farmer near Stirling, has been committed for trial. He is in the county jail here."

At a meeting of depositors of the defunct Farmers' Bank residing in Lindsay district many harrowing tales were told of losses suffered by depositors in connection with the unfortunate failure. In one case an aged couple had had a sale of their stock and farm and had deposited the entire proceeds in the Farmers' Bank shortly before its failure. This unfortunate couple now find themselves practically penniless in their old age, their entire savings having been wiped out.

Mr. W. S. Gussalus, a farmer living near Fleming Pa. says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it an excellent remedy and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

A Valuable Report

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention at Quebec last week has been issued, and makes a volume of 160 pages, of addresses papers and discussions by Canadian and United States authorities on forestry and lumbering. All parts of Canada are embraced in the report, and all phases of the subject—commercial, educational, administrative and protective—are dealt with. The resolutions passed and changes suggested in the laws are included. Persons interested may receive a copy free upon application to the Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Canada.

Halloway

Several young men started for the West on Wednesday last, namely, Messrs. Harry Townsend, Blake McMullen, Willie Hough, Earl Denyes, Cecil Ross and Jay Faulkner.

Miss Ethel Nurse and Mr. Stanley Nurse, of the Oak Lake Camp, spent Sunday with Mrs. M. Hough.

Miss Hattie Bird, of Wallbridge, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Eliza McInroy, of West Hunt-

ington, is visiting her cousin, Effie McMullen, for a few days.

Messrs. Clifford Wilson and Earl Bird left on Saturday night to visit Buffalo for a week.

Little Mabel Snider, of Foxboro, is stopping with her aunt, Mrs. Jno. Wilson.

Miss Etta Rose returned on Monday from a month's stay at the 1000 Islands.

Foxboro Notes

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. MacFarlane paid a visit to Niagara Falls and Ransomville, N. Y., and spent a couple of days in Toronto previous to Mr. MacFarlane's departure on his trip to the coast. Miss Clarissa Hubble accompanied Mrs. MacFarlane to her home in the village.

Misses Hattie and Ethel Gowsell are spending their holidays under the parental roof previous to going to Port Arthur, where they both have positions on the teaching staff.

Mrs. Susan Gowsell is suffering from a broken arm, occasioned by a fall on a defective sidewalk.

The Women's Institute of our village have taken up the building of cement walks, and are rushing them. A Garden Party is to be held on Dr. J. A. Faulkner's lawn, the proceeds in aid of the walks. Foxboro Band will be in attendance and a good program will be rendered.

Mrs. Miller and her daughters, Mary and Mrs. MacFarlane, visited Mr. Stephen Badgley's, Stirling, and other friends in Rawdon.

Mrs. Emma Wickett has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Jos. A. Leary, and her sons in the west. Mrs. Arthur Demorest is expecting to go next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ward have returned to their home in Moose Jaw.

Good Positions

The Peterboro Business College is a worthy link in a chain of seven Business Colleges located in the cities of London, Peterboro, Welland, and the towns of Orangeville, Warkenton, Wingham and Clinton. Owing to its high-grade work it is affiliated with the Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. It is freely admitted that owing to these connections its students get the very best positions. Fall openings are on Aug. 28th and Sept. 5th, but at this school each student is instructed privately at his or her own desk, students may enter any day. Many students study all at home and others partly at home and finish at the College. As Spotton Colleges are the largest trainers in Canada and have thirty years' experience, it would be well for young people to get their training there. Last year Mr. Spotton trained over 1200 young people and placed them in good positions. What he has done for thousands of others he can do for you.

\$500.00 Specials

Prizes of \$500 each for the best animals in the Holstein and Shorthorn classes at the Canadian National Exhibition this year should give an added interest to the Cattle Show.

One of the most common ailments that hardworking people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

Bank of Montreal

Established - 1817

CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP.....\$14,400,000.00

REST.....12,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....961,789.11

A General Banking Business done.

Stirling Branch,
Bank Corner

H. R. BOULTON,
Manager.

STERLING HALL

Early Fall Goods are now in stock and ready for inspection. Our values and styles are just right.

SKIRT STYLES

BLACK VOILE AND PANAMA SKIRTS—Nicely braided, very special values at.....\$5.00
BLACK VOILE SKIRTS.—Elaborately braided, very special values at.....\$7.50 and \$8.50

Ladies' Fall Coats

Already we are showing a range of these in plain and fancy cloths at.....\$8, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$20.
Ladies' Rain Coats at.....\$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00
Ladies' Early Fall Coats in Black and Fawn, at.....\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Silks and Dress Goods

Late arrivals complete our stock of these lines. Serges, Broadcloths, Venetians, are leading lines at.....50c., 75c. \$1.00 yd.
SPECIAL.—Heavy Herringbone Tweed, 40 in. Dress Goods in all colors, for Children's School Dresses at.....25c. yd
SPECIAL.—Black Paillette Silks, 36 in. wide, at.....\$1.00 and \$1.25 yd

Clearing Prices on Cotton Hose

Women's Black Lace Hose, were 25c. pair, on sale at 15c
" Tan Cotton " " 15c. " " " 10c
Boys' Double Knee Cotton Hose, sizes 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, great wearers, were 20c., on sale at.....15c

Men's Exhibition Toggery

Make a visit to our Men's Clothing and Furnishing Department and slook up for the Fall Fairs. Special values in Worsted Suits in new dark fall colorings at.....\$10, \$12.50, \$15
TOPPER COATS—Correct fall lengths, at \$7, \$8, \$10
NEW RAIN COATS—At.....\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Saturday Night Bargains

Women's Black Sateen Underskirts, good values at 50c., on sale at.....38c.
Light, Medium and Dark color Prints, worth 8c. for 5c.
Carpet Remnants, worth 50c. yd. for.....29c. yd.

W. R. MATHER

New Travel Record

A new record for ocean travel, or for that matter for travel of any kind, so far as human beings are concerned, has just been made by the purser of one of the trans-Atlantic liners plying regularly between Montreal and Europe, who has just completed his thousandth trip across the Atlantic. These thousand trips represent about 3,500,000 miles of travel far surpassing any other achievement of the sort of which any record can be found. The thousand trips are equal to 140 trips round the earth or fifteen to the moon. Of course not all these trips were made on the same vessel, nor was their accomplishment a quick one, since the purser in question has been travelling the Atlantic since 1864 or for nearly half a century. His first trip was of a nature to discourage any but the most enthusiastic lover of the sea, since it was made on a steamship which took fire on its way to this country and was only saved after all hope had been abandoned. Altogether it is likely that it will be long before this 3,500,000 mile record will be beaten, even with the greatly increased speed of the present day liners.

Canadian Shorthorns Best

J. Deane Willis, who is recognised as the most successful breeder of Shorthorns in Great Britain and who acted as Judge at the Canadian National Exhibition last year, states that the champions at Toronto would easily be champions at the best shows in the Old Country.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

Introspection

Get the habit. Emerson tells us that "man is a bundle of habits." And there is, perhaps, no habit so profitable of results as the habit of introspection. What kind of a proposition are you working? What are the profits? What kind of a service are you rendering the community and to humanity? What is the prime motive at the bottom of your business? Is the dollar the touchstone of your every thought and action? Are you striving for nothing higher?

The quiet hour of introspection at the close of each day's labor is a wonderful help in clarifying the vision and preparing the way for the next day's duties.

Reading For Resting Time

A glance over the "Table of Contents" of August Canadian Home Journal assures one of many hours of most interesting reading. Under the heading "Fiction" are some excellent short stories. "At the Gate of Silence" is full of the atmosphere of the East with its unfathomable psychological mysteries. "A Visit to the Beaver Dam" not only contains excellent nature sketches, but an unusually clever study of human nature. "May Apples" is a bright sketch, and "Charlie Chipmunk's Career," an animal story especially attractive to children. The serials—"A Honey-moon in Hiding" and "The House of Windows" grow more interesting every month. "A Woman Rancher in Alberta" by Gertrude E. Selton Thompson is the history of one woman's success and a sketch of farm life in the West. "The Slim Disease and its Cure," is a subject that may not vitally affect any but large city residents, but is worth reading as a study of city life which will interest every one.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd)

Sinking down by the cosy fire, Nancy gave herself up for a moment to the sad train of her reflections. She allowed the skeleton to come that had elapsed for the first time since that cold, gloomy day, when, wandering through the cheerless London streets, she had shudderingly realized life was false, hollow, cruel. Had not his own mother betrayed him, no one should have convinced her of Derrick Darnley's chameleonic treachery.

She recalled all the misery of that time, the cold, the fatigue, the helplessness, then her return to the lodgings, and the news that freedom had come indeed—freedom not brought about by any doing of hers, but in an awful if natural way.

If it had not been for Janet, the girl would have probably sunk beneath the anxieties and trouble which followed on that day. The faithful woman took everything on her shoulders, and when she found that Nancy absolutely refused to go to the Hall, or, indeed, anywhere near to the scene of the horror she had gone through, she moved her young mistress to a good hotel, telegraphed to Fenton peremptorily to send the address of the dead man's trustees and lawyers, which Fenton, frightened and sobered, did at once; and when the lawyers came on the scene the rest was easy. For Dorothy Leicester, leaving her father in good hands, travelled up to be with her adopted sister in this time of trouble, and, shielded by loving care, Nancy was protected and tended as though she had been a child. But Dorothy's strenuous efforts, it was found unnecessary to have Nancy present at the inquest held on her husband's dead body, an inquest which gave forth the verdict of "suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind," and to the brave loyalty of the loving girl Nancy owed her escape from the hideous details which were dragged forth of the cunning way in which Thomas Crawshaw had eluded the watchful eye of his keepers—for the doctor so hastily called in had straightway set two men to guard him, having seen at once the homicidal taint that marked his delirium.

It was through Dorothy and Dr. Grantley together that Nancy was never told exactly what caused her husband's death, and the mental torture she had endured was so great that she asked no leading questions, and, indeed, shunned the subject as much as was possible. She was spared much worry with the lawyers, also, for Crawshaw had been master of his fortune too short a time to permit him to have made many complications; and, in fact, as has been shown, he was far more inclined to hoard his money than to squander it.

The young widow had at first astounded and annoyed the trustees and lawyers by her steadfast refusal to accept the fortune which had come to her; and it is very doubtful if they would ever have brought her to a reasonable frame of mind had not Dorothy stepped in at a good moment, and by simple common-sense argument, and an artful suggestion as to the amount of good Nancy could do her Uncle Henry and others, had induced the girl to change her mind.

All this bustle and work had been very good for Dorothy, it helped to heal the wound which had been inflicted on her gentle heart that morning in the Ripstone grounds. She was learning to forget Derrick Darnley, to grasp the wisdom of his words to her, and, all unknown and undeclared, a soft, warm feeling for poor Lord Merfield was creeping into her heart. It was, perhaps, because she was lonely without either of her cousins—for Darnley had started off suddenly a year ago to Canada, in connection with some large engineering scheme—and thrown back thus, without Merfield to tease and torment, and follow her about like a faithful dog, Dorothy gradually began to feel that she wanted him very much indeed. With the young man at home, too, it is not impossible that the girl would not have suffered such pain and hurt modesty as had followed upon that memorable interview with Darnley.

As it was, Nancy was quick to notice that the girl never, or very rarely, mentioned her cousin Derrick's name now; and her heroine was not averse to this new arrangement, for, with the bitter disappointment and wrong that lived in

her heart for this man, it would not have been easy to discuss him in a light, frivolous way, or to have listened, as heretofore, to a long and never-ending category of his good qualities from Dorothy's lips. Once, and once only, had Miss Leicester spoken openly about him. "Aunt Anne is broken-hearted about this Canadian business," she had said to Nancy, as they were drinking tea together in Mrs. Crawshaw's drawing-room, "and I can't understand it. I saw Derry just three days before he went, and he never said a word to me about going, only seemed brighter and more like himself than he had been for weeks past."

Nancy made no reply, but her hand trembled a little. It must have been that very time that a few simple, tender words, full of apparent deep and unalterable love, had come to her, which, after reading swiftly, she had deliberately torn in two and returned to Derrick Darnley with the following curt words:

"Mrs. Crawshaw begs to inform Mr. Darnley that henceforth she desires to hold no communication with him, either by word or letter."

Had Dorothy known this, any perplexity which had arisen respecting her cousin's strange emigration to Canada might possibly have been explained, and another drop of bitterness added to the cup of reproach and remorse which was Mrs. Darnley's daily portion now—a days.

But Dorothy did not know—and, as far as Nancy was concerned, was never likely to. All the latter asked was that she might never meet this dear, cruel, treacherous man again, and that she might be at peace.

Ripstone Hall was very gay on this Christmas Eve. "We must all hang our stockings up, you know," Dorothy cried, "and Duncan will put in some rich and regal jewel he has brought from the East; won't you, Duncan?"

Lord Merfield, who had made his appearance two hours after they had arrived, made no reply to this, but only glared at poor, innocent Darcy Hamilton, round whom Dorothy was flitting lightly, for the sheer purpose of teasing her cousin, who had returned, looking bronzed and older and very attractive to the dainty, golden-haired Dolly.

"Well, then, if you won't give us any of your Eastern spoils, you must wake up, sir, and dance—yes, dance. You must open the servants' ball with the cook—you hear, sir?—and Nancy, you must take Foster."

Dorothy was like the proverbial fairy to-night; her eyes were sparkling, her cheeks flushed, her whole face full of new and old happiness mixed.

"Daddy, you must take Mrs. Starr. Oh, nonsense! Of course, you can dance. You are not so lame as all that. Mr. Hamilton had better take Baines. And now there is Janet. Oh, Nancy, who shall dance with Janet?" And Dorothy stopped still, with a cynical look of dismay on her face. They were all standing round the big fire in the hall.

Nancy laughed. "What an awful thing, Dolly!" she replied. "Now what are you going to do?"

"Supposing the lady herself has no objections, what do you say to my dancing with Janet?" said a voice, quietly, from the background; and turning, they saw Derrick Darnley's tall form, still enveloped in his overcoat, with his hat in hand.

Nancy turned deadly white, and for a moment all sense left her; but Dolly ran forward with old frankness, and with outstretched hands to welcome her cousin back again.

"Well, this is a surprise!" cried Sir Humphrey, as he clasped his nephew's hand. "Where do you spring from?"

"It is a long journey, uncle, but I can give it to you in a few words. I arrived in Liverpool this morning, and suddenly felt a longing to see the old place once again; so, without changing a garment—yes, I am very dirty, Dolly; I really must cleanse myself before I dance with Janet—I got into the train to come here. I must have missed you at Euston, Merfield, old fellow, for it was not until I was standing on the frozen platform at Stainer, where I got out by mistake for Rip-

stone, that I saw your face pass me like a flash of lightning."

"Got out at Stainer?" exclaimed Sir Humphrey. "Made a mistake! Why, Derry, lad, that's not like you. And how have you come from there, eh?"

"Walked," was Mr. Darnley's laconic reply. Dorothy was busy taking his scarf and hat, and helping him to remove his coat, while his eyes were fixed on that slender figure in the long, black velvet gown, turned so resolutely from him, with the magnificent hair coiled low on the white neck.

Sir Humphrey was soon shouting for some one to bring Mr. Darnley something to eat, and Miss Leicester drew her cousin to the fire. "Nancy, here is Derry come to join us. Haven't you a word for him?"

Nancy, who was laughing and talking with Darcy Hamilton, turned round quickly. "How do you do?" she asked, in cold, languid tones. "You must be frozen, I am sure, and we are monopolizing all the fire. Come along, Darcy, we will go and have a look at the ball-room, and prepare ourselves for the festivity. Dolly, if you want me, dear, you know where I am."

And gathering up her velvet train, Mrs. Crawshaw put her small hand on her cousin's arm, and walked away, laughing, with what sounded like good merriment to the others, but which rang in her ears as a hollow mockery.

Darnley stood staring after her as she went. "Who is the man?" he asked Dorothy, sharply; and, as she told him, he relapsed into silence again, until a servant came to lead him to his room, when, with a forced smile, he said:

"I shall be down directly, Dolly," and he went quickly away. Once alone in his room, he stood with clenched hands and compressed lips.

Incredible as it seemed, he could find no solution to the extraordinary change in Nancy except that her wealth had brought this change. Money must have hardened her heart and set her for ever away from him.

Going up to the broad mantelshelf, he buried his face on his folded arms. "What use to try and get at any other reason?" he asked himself, bitterly, as the moments passed, and then he roused himself. "She has told me plainly she doesn't want to have anything more to do with me. Well, that ought to be clear enough. I'm a fool to torture myself any more. After all, I'm not the first man to have made a big mistake about a woman!"

With a shrug of his shoulders, therefore, he roused himself and dressed rapidly, and as he stood for a moment before joining the others, he came to the determination that he would leave again as soon as he could get away.

(To be continued.)

STRONGER THAN MEAT.

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State, writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says: "For the past five years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare."

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life."

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food."

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully."

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for anyone. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The passing of the loose peasant blouse is promised; also the combination of red, white, and blue. Not many changeable taffeta garments are seen, but they are expected to have a great run a little later on.

WITH YOU.

Matthew 28:20.

To These we look, our risen Lord; We triumph in Thy faithful word; To These we give all praise. Upon Thy statement we rely; For Thou hast plainly said, "Lo, I Am with you all the days."

Our every need shall be supplied; For Thou dost with each one abide Who Thy command obeys; Forth at Thy bidding we shall go; For Thou, we do most surely know, Art with us all the days.

We will Thy precious word proclaim; Baptize disciples in Thy name, And walk in all Thy ways; May we rejoice Thy will to do; For in this work we know that Thou Art with us all the days.

With us in the darkest days Thou art— With us when dearest friends depart And grief its sceptre sways; No more have we to walk alone; For Thou whose love is freely shown Art with us all the days.

Thy glorious Gospel we will preach, To Thy disciples we will teach All that Thy word conveys; Upon Thy presence we depend; For Thou, as Saviour, Leader, Friend, Art with us all the days.

T. WATSON.
Iona Station, Ont., 1911.

WHERE PROTECTION HELPS THE FARMER.

Keeps Out Meats and Butter From the Antipodes.

An instance of how a Protective Tariff protects the farmer of Canada is seen now and then, when the Customs Officers hold up for duty some shipment from far-off Australia or China.

On March 18th last, 750 carcasses of frozen lamb from Australia were landed at St. John, N. B. 250 carcasses were sent to the William Davies Co., Limited, Toronto. The greater part of the remainder were shipped to Montreal. This lamb was purchased at nine cents per pound delivered in bond at Toronto.

Under existing conditions the duty was three cents per pound. This made the lamb cost twelve cents per pound laid down in Toronto.

Fresh dressed lambs were selling in Toronto at that time at 12½¢ to 13¢ per pound. Hence, after paying this duty there was not much difference between the prices of the Australian and Canadian lamb.

The duty protected the Canadian farmer against the Australian product. But under Reciprocity the duty on this frozen lamb will be only 1½¢ per pound, so that similar shipments could be laid down in Toronto at 10½¢ per pound, two or three cents per pound cheaper than the price for the home raised products.

Referring to the lambs which were sent to Montreal. When they reached Montreal, Canadian lamb was selling at 10½¢. The Australian lambs were sold at 9½¢, delivered ex cars Montreal duty paid, the owners apparently being contented to undersell the Canadian market by one cent per pound.

Now, if you wish to see the effect upon the live stock market of the receipt of this Australian lamb in Montreal, turn up the Montreal papers of March 20th, in one of which, for example, the headline was, "Sheep Sold Lower in Local Markets."

If, with the three cent duty on every pound, frozen lamb can be profitably imported from Australia, it seems almost conclusive that reducing the duty will also reduce the price of Canadian lamb accordingly.

And not only does Australia export frozen meat, but it exports butter as well. It exports annually between fifty and seventy-five million pounds of butter. Australian butter can be laid down now in bond at Montreal at 23¢ per pound. A duty of four cents per pound keeps it out of competition with the Canadian butter now selling at 20¢ per pound.

Under Reciprocity, which would do away with the duty of four cents per pound, the Eastern Townships butter would have to compete during the winter months with Australian butter which cost only 23¢ per pound in Montreal.

SEEN IN PARIS SHOPS.

Hatpin heads are embroidered in beads in flowers of natural colors. Bead embroidery on sheer linen in flower forms is used to a great extent.

The silk suit is one of the accepted types of summer costume. It is seen everywhere.

This is the season for softening the face and neck with lace collars and fichus worn over coats or dresses, and the effect is undoubtedly good.

NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS

Relieve the worst headache in 30 minutes or less. Absolutely harmless. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Boleros are oriental in style—the Greek, Byzantine, Egyptian embroideries—are used to stimulate the bolero line in many dresses. Hair "swirls" have come in again, held in place by tortoise and amber combs, sometimes studded and again of metal set with mock gems. There is a growing tendency toward the Norfolk jacket style of coat, which means extra length and a belt that slips well down below the waist. Fringes and galloons are used to weight down tunics. A large pale rose straw hat seen in the shops had a crown of eyelet embroidery draped to form a bow at the back.

RECIPROCITY YES OR NO?

The Weekly Sun, the farmers' business paper, is giving unbiased and reliable information regarding this great question, such as is not given in any other Journal.

YOU SHOULD READ THE SUN

10 WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS

SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE
THE WEEKLY SUN, TORONTO

"THE SUGAR OF QUALITY"

IS ANOTHER NAME FOR

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

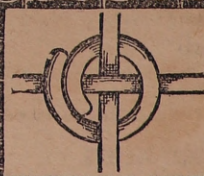
This explains why it is so generally used during the Fruit Season.

See that you get it from your Grocer for it means "Preserving Satisfaction."

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

Royal Brand Farm Fencing

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARMER
FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR NEAREST R. R. STATION



ROYAL FENCE is made of the best all No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and perfectly woven. The farmers of Ontario have purchased over 200 carloads of Royal Fence this season. Your money back and we pay freight both ways if not satisfied.

The following styles we carry in stock and can make prompt shipment of any amount. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls only.

6-40 Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod, freight prepaid 21½¢

7-40 Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod; all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod, freight prepaid 22½¢

8-40 Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid 24½¢

9-40 Has 9 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod, freight prepaid 25½¢

10-40 Has 10 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 3½, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5. Price per rod, freight prepaid 26½¢

We sell the best all round double stretcher made, freight prepaid 27½¢

The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station west of Toronto in Old Ontario. To points beyond Toronto and south of North Bay add 1¢ per rod and we pay freight. To points in New Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces, add 6¢ per rod and we pay freight. Remit cash with your order by money order or draft to the

The Sarnia Fence Co. Sarnia, Ont.

SEVEN YEARS PAIN FROM ACUTE NEURALGIA

Wared Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia is not a disease—it is only a symptom. It is the surest sign that your blood is weak, watery and impure, and that your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the one cause—good, rich, red blood its only cure. Thoro you have the real reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contains, in correct proportions, the very elements needed to make new, rich, red blood. This alone reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jangled nerves, and drives away the nagging, stabbing pain, and brace up your health in other ways. Mr. M. Brennan, an ex-sergeant of the 2nd Cheshire Regiment, now a resident of Winnipeg, Man., says: "While serving with my regiment in India, on a hill station, I contracted a severe cold which brought on acute neuralgia, at times lasting for three weeks. I was constantly suffering almost every month in the year for over seven years, the pain being sometimes so severe that I wished I was dead. On my return to England I seemed to get no better, though I spent large sums of money for medical advice and medicine. Then I came to Canada, and about a year ago saw the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a Winnipeg paper. Although I had begun to think my complaint was incurable I told my wife that I intended giving the Pills a fair trial. I was suffering from terrible pains when I began taking the Pills, but before the second box was finished the pain began to disappear, and under a further use of the Pills it disappeared entirely, and I have not had a twinge of it during the past year. Only those who have been afflicted with the terrible pains of neuralgia can tell what a blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me, and you may be sure I shall constantly recommend them to other sufferers."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THEY SELDOM BATHE.

Three Times is the Limit of Some Russian Peasants.

The average Russian peasant bathes only three times from the cradle to the grave, according to Prof. Simon Baruch. The three momentous occasions which the Russian honors by immersing himself are, the lecturer explained, "when he is born, when he is married and when he is laid in his coffin."

"The non-bathing Russians," he continued, "have their substitute in the sweat bath. A Russian peasant, if he can get one in no other fashion, will sometimes creep into the oven after the bread has been baked. Russia has, however, paid a price for its aversion to water in the tremendous increase of cholera, a dirt disease, from 12,000 cases in 1905 to 210,000 last year. "As a matter of fact, however, the common idea that bathing opens the pores of the skin is not well grounded. What it really does is to keep the delicate muscles under the skin in healthy condition and assist the work of the capillaries, which carry the blood to the surface of the body."

LAKE CHAD DRYING UP.

Lake Chad, in Africa, is drying up in its northern parts. Captain Tih, an explorer, writes in the Geographical Journal: "You understand our curiosity, four years after having made our first map of Lake Chad, to see what was the aspect which this constantly changing lake was likely to present. When we arrived in the vicinity of the lake we learned from the natives that caravans were crossing on dry land the northern portion, which in 1904 we had navigated on board the Benoit Garmer; that the central portion was merely a marsh where no boat could pass; whereas in the south, which had formerly been channelled for navigation had become once more navigable."

FOOLISH FELLOW.

"I'll never entrust my practice to a beginner again."

"What did the young doctor do?"

"Cured half my patients while I was away."

The faster the man the easier it is for trouble to overtake him.

If you should find a hidden nest filled with eggs do not send them to market. Naturally, some of them will be old and to sell them would be fraud.

SOME CLEVER ELEPHANTS

THEY STACK TIMBER AND WORK AS BRICKLAYERS.

These Animals are the Only Ones That Can Stand the Climate of Africa.

Although there has been some attempt to ridicule the objects of a society in Paris called "The Friends of the Elephant," which recently held its first general meeting, there is much evidence to show that the members are quite right in their contention that big game hunters are exterminating a race of animals which, if caught and properly trained, would prove of the greatest value to man. According to M. Gaston Tournier, the general secretary of the society, 50,000 elephants are killed every year by big game hunters, irrespective of those killed by natives. There are still some 350,000 elephants in Africa, which, if made to work for their living, would be worth something like \$300,000,000. If dead they would only be worth a matter of \$25,000,000. "The Friends of the Elephants," therefore, want to put an end to the killing, and to show that whole-sale slaughter of the elephant is a colossal mistake. For, as they point out, one domesticated and well-trained elephant can do the work of thirty men. In fact, properly applied one elephant could run a good-sized farm.

AN ELEPHANT FARM.

As recently stated in the journal of the Royal Society of Arts, one of the great obstacles to agricultural development in the equatorial districts of Africa is the difficulty of procuring beasts of burden. Horses have been tried in vain, and oxen soon become useless. That is why the experiment which is being carried on by Commandant Laplante at Api, in the Congo Free State, is being watched with keen interest. The Commandant has started an elephant farm, and now possesses some fifty trained elephants. They are captured quite young, and so far from being intractable, as many people imagine elephants to be, they prove willing and wonderful workers.

They are broken in just like horses. The driver, getting on good terms with the animal, first mounts her in the stable. The next step is to put on some simple harness, by which two baskets may be carried on either side, and these are filled with loads. After this a breast-band is used, and the elephant begins to draw a light tree-trunk, then a little cart, and finally a heavy wagon. In the case of carts and wagons the animals are generally harnessed in pairs, but for ploughing they are driven singly.

OF ASSISTANCE TO HUNTERS.

Furthermore, they are trained to assist the hunters in catching other elephants; and the story is told of a female elephant which had been trained as a decoy—a fact of which its owner was not aware—which disappeared for some days. About a week later she returned, and led the way to a spot where a male elephant was discovered, round whose legs, secured in the most approved fashion to four trees, was the iron chain with which she was usually fastened to her own picket at night-time. Apparently she was resolved to resume her old employment, and had consequently set about carrying on the profession on her own account, thus securing one of the finest elephants that had been taken for many years.

A Large Package

Of Enjoyment
Post Toasties

Served with cream, milk or fruit—fresh or cooked.

Crisp, golden-brown bits of white corn—delicious and wholesome—

A flavour that appeals to young and old.

"The Memory Lingers"

SOLD BY GROCERS.

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

In Eastern countries elephants do wonderful work in the way of dragging and sorting timber and in breaking up obstructions caused by logs and miscellaneous flotsam in streams. Colonel F. T. Pollok says he has often watched the elephants in a timber yard, and the human way in which they will test the weight of a log requires to be seen to be credited. The tusker will lift up one end with his trunk, and, if he deems it within his power to lift the whole, he will shift his trunk gradually until he gets to the exact centre, then by kneeling down he will roll the log on to his tusks and will carry it either to be stacked or to the saw-mill.

ELEPHANTS AS BUILDERS.

In tea estates the elephants are occasionally employed to help in building construction by keeping the masons supplied with blocks of stone, and if the wall be not too high they will not only take the block up, but lay it quite correctly in its proper place. A Ceylon elephant used regularly to lay elephants in this way under the orders of an overseer, to whom he used to signal to inspect and "pass" the work done and to give permission for fresh courses to be laid.

On one occasion the elephant placed himself against part of the wall, thus preventing the overseer from examining that part of the job. The latter, however, insisted on the animal moving aside, and the elephant, seeing his ruse had failed, at once began to pull down the wall which he had just built, and which he was quite aware was badly done, at the very spot where he had tried to conceal it from the eye of his master.

A Burmese ship captain also tells a story of a female elephant which while anchored off the coast, he frequent saw come out of the jungle to bathe in the sea, accompanied by her youngster. The little chap used to keep in the shallow water while the mother ventured farther out; but one morning, while his parent was not looking, the youngster got beyond his depth, became frightened, and made a great to-do. The mother pulled him ashore and gave him a good spanking with her trunk. Each succeeding morning the little one was compelled to stand on the bank while the mother first bathed herself and afterwards washed him down with water fetched in her trunk.

The Flies that are now in your kitchen and dining-room were probably feasting on some indescribable nastiness less than an hour ago, and as a single fly often carries many thousands of disease germs attached to its hairy body, it is the duty of every housekeeper to assist in exterminating this worst enemy of the human race. Wilson's Fly Pads kill flies in such immense quantities as cannot be approached by any other fly killer.

NECESSARY PRELIMINARY.

"Can't you assume a little more pleasing expression of countenance?" asked the photographer.

"Yes, sir," hesitatingly answered sinner. "Wait a minute and I'll take off those new shoes."

MINNICOCANASHENE.

A hard name to pronounce, called locally "Minnico." This is a picturesque summer resort on one of the largest islands of the Georgian Bay, only 3 1/2 hours run by the Grand Trunk Railway System from the City of Toronto, Canada, and beautifully situated among the 30,000 islands of that territory. Splendid hotel accommodation, good fishing, fine boating, and no hay fever. Bass, trout, pickerel and pike abound. For illustrated descriptive matter and all information, write to A. E. DUFF, Union Station, Toronto.

WISE YOUTH.

Johnny had been naughty, and his mother told him that he could choose between a whipping and being shut up in the cellar.

"Who will whip me—you or papa?" queried Johnny.

"Your papa," was the reply.

"Then it's the cellar for mine," rejoined the wise youngster.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women. The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Every youthful graduate expects to set the world on fire—but it doesn't seem to worry the insurance people very much.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator.

Anything is all right—until it interferes with your plans.

Little Johnny: "Dad, there's a girl at our school whom we call 'Postscript.'"

Dad: "Postscript? What do you call her?"

"Postscript" for "Little Johnny—"

"Cos her name is Adeline Moore."



Mrs. M. Barrett, 614 Avenue St., Montreal, says: "A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but he got no better. He refused his food, got quite thin and worn, and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health."

Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors, 50c a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 4 boxes for \$2.00. A certificate for all skin diseases, cuts, burns, etc., and for piles.

NICE GIRL.

Dick—"There's one thing about Louise, she never repeats stories about her women friends."

Ethel—"Repeats! No, indeed; she starts them."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy. Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

First Matron—"Yes, my doctor has the reputation of being quite a lady-killer."

Second Matron—"Or, indeed! Mine doesn't make the slightest distinction between the sexes."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Bride—"Oh, darling, our honeymoon was just the loveliest that ever was!" The Groom—"It certainly was, dearest."

The Bride—"I have only one regret—I may never have the pleasure of going through another!"

There are many imitations of Wilson's Fly Pads, but none compare with the genuine original article. Be sure you get Wilson's and avoid dissatisfaction.

Willie—"Say, pa, what is a hypocrite?" Pa—"A hypocrite, my son, is a man who publicly thanks Providence for his success, then gets mad every time anybody insinuates that he isn't mainly responsible for it himself."

The Pill That Brings Relief. When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are especially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

Beware of girls with dreamy eyes, young man; they may be wide awake.

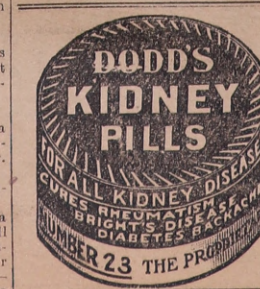
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

EXPERT COOKING.

Mistress—"Mercy on me, what a kitchen! Every pot, pan and dish is dirty, the table looks like a marine stores dealer's, and—why, it will take you a week to get things cleaned up! What have you been doing?"

Servant—"Sure, mum, the young ladies has just been down here showing me how they bake a potato at the cooking school."

An expert is a man who can get his own price for guessing at things.



ED. 4 ISSUE 34-11

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

The tendency to crowd into cities, which is so marked in all civilized countries, has a curious illustration in the census of 1911, which shows the tremendous attraction of London as a center of population. The population of Greater London has increased in the last 10 years from 6,551,402 to 7,252,593, or 10.2 per cent. In the meantime, however, the population of the other largest cities in England has in most cases increased by relatively small percentages. Birmingham has grown from 523,179 to 535,960; Bristol from 339,042 to 357,659; Leeds from 428,968 to 446,563; Liverpool from 704,134 to 746,596; Manchester from 644,873 to 714,427, and Sheffield from 409,070 to 454,653. The rate of increase of Manchester and Sheffield alone slightly exceeds that of London, the others falling far behind it. The percentage for Birmingham is only 0.53 per cent. Some of the smaller cities, nevertheless, have increased much more rapidly than the metropolis, Coventry, for instance, having grown from 69,978 to 106,377 or 52.01 per cent., a truly American showing.

JUST CLASSICS.

Bookworm—Yes, I have about 3,000 volumes. These in this corner are the ones I read.

Visitor—"But what are all the others?"

Bookworm—"Oh, those are the books no library is complete without."

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

MUTUAL MISTAKE.

"I hear their engagement has been broken off through a misunderstanding."

"Yes, He understood she had money and she understood he had money."

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.

"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

WAS CAUTIOUS.

Lady—"There's no need to be frightened, my little man. My little dog is only wagging his tail to show how pleased he is."

Tommy—"But that's not the end I'm afraid of."

It Makes New Friends Every Day.—Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and far north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

CHEERING HIM UP.

Mother (in a very low voice)—Tommy, your grandfather is very sick. Can you say something to cheer him up a bit?

Tommy (in an earnest voice)—Grandfather, wouldn't you like to have soldiers at your funeral?

BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, AND ALWAYS SATISFIES. CURES WIND COLIC, AND ALLAYS ALL PAIN. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NO TIME LIMIT.

"Mr. Biles," began the young man, "I will not detain you for long. I have come to ask you for your daughter."

"Young man," said Mr. Biles, "do you—"

"Yes, sir, I fully realize that she has been very carefully brought up, and I realize she has had every luxury."

"Can you—"

"No, sir. I admit I cannot fully support her in the style to which she has been accustomed, but I will make a good husband."

"Will you—"

"Yes, sir. I will always work hard to keep her in comparative ease."

"Would you—"

"No, sir, I would not expect any assistance from you."

"Young man, I rather like your style. You don't waste any time."

"Morning, sir."

Minard's Liniment Cures Cough in Cows.

WHAT IS A BOND?

Many an investor would have avoided poor investments and consequent loss had he known what constitutes a bond, how safe and profitable a bond investment is.

When you buy a bond you are protected from loss by a first mortgage on the entire assets of the Corporation that issues the bond. Both the principal and interest are protected in the same manner.

We will be pleased to send to your address without any charge whatever our little Booklet on bonds. Write us to-day.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
LIMITED
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING
YONGE AND QUEEN STS.
TORONTO

JIMMY'S HEALTH.

Mother—"What did you do with that time I gave you for taking your medicine?"

Tommy—"I gave Jimmy half of it to take the medicine for me."

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Mrs. Henpeck—"You're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me." Henpeck—"Well, you try being dumb, and you'll see how kind I'll be."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASK DAWSON, HE KNOWS. If you want to sell a farm, consult me.

If you want to buy a farm, consult me.

I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain or Dairy Farms in Ontario, and prices right.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED. Weekly salary paid.—Alfred Teller, London, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. High class business with best people. Calvert & Dwyer Co., Limited, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED.—A study of other Agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers Dept., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND FARM SCALES. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Eglantine, Toronto.

SAWMILL MACHINERY. Portable or heavy. Lathe Mills, Shingle Mills, Engines and Boilers, and Supplies. The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Ltd., West Street, Orillia, Ontario.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

WRITE us to-day for our choice list of Agents' supplies. No outlay necessary. They are money makers. Apply B. C. I. Co., Ltd., 238 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

TON SCALE GUARANTEED. Wilson's Scale Works, 9 Eglantine, Toronto.

SPECIALISTS' ADVICE FREE. Consult us in regard to any disease. Lowest prices in drugs of all kinds. Frames fitted by eye. Send measure of your head and face. Write today for anything sold in first-class drug stores to Dr. Bellman, Collingwood, Ont.

FEATHER DYEING
Cleaning and Dyeing and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per cent.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action



Canada Business College

CHATHAM, ONT.

In a class by itself Among America's Schools of Business

414 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1913

265 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1912

475 STUDENTS PLACED IN 1911

We publish full fare up to \$200, and bring you back full fare on the way home. Good board and room, \$3.00 per week. If you cannot come to Chatham, we can train you by mail.

Here are some students placed recently: Nate Wade, Cameron & Co., Regina; E. Burk, Nichols & Co., Regina; H. Wood, Trust Co., Chaboyran, Mich.

Eight calls just in for stenographers, Teachers and Auditors, for openings worth from \$200 to \$1500. Will give you some idea of the demand.

COLLEGE REOPENS FOR 25TH YEAR SEPTEMBER 5TH. Catalogue 34 tells of work by mail. (Neither free.)

D. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Stirling, Ont.

J. S. MORTON.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
OFFICIAL, GRADUATE CANADIAN
Association of Opticians.
Examine and imperfect sight cor-
rected with glasses.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto
Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Sur-
geons, Ontario.
Office—One door north of new Bank of
Montreal.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment
only.

G. G. THRASHER.

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, Etc. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Mill Street.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. D. Allan is the guest of Mrs. Geo.

Lagrow.

Miss Florence Brown is visiting friends

in Brighton.

Miss Kathleen Moore is visiting in

Gananoque.

Miss Lulu Labey is the guest of Miss

Marjorie Meiklejohn.

George H. Minchin, of Topeka, Kansas,

is visiting his parents in town.

Dr. Walt expects to be absent from his

office from Aug. 27th to Sept. 10th.

Miss Nina Demill, Belleville, is spending

a few days at her home here.

Mr. Wm. Montgomery left on Wednesday

day last week for Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. Wm. Hubel, of Woodstock, is

visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. McCann.

Miss Mabel Caskey, of Campbellford, is

the guest of Mrs. Reid this week.

Miss Frances Armstrong, of Campbell-

ford, is the guest of Miss Alecia Coulter.

Miss Gwylady Phelps, of Brighton, was

the guest of Miss Florence Brown last

week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McCann and children

are guests at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mc-

Cann.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Martin, Detroit,

are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P.

Martin.

Miss Marjorie Meiklejohn spent the

past week with Miss Lulu Labey in

Trenton.

Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander Hall and children,

of Cornell, N.Y., are visiting at Mrs. Wm.

McCann's.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham, of St.

Louis, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W.

J. Graham.

Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Byers, and Misses

Marion and Dorothy Moore are holidaying

in Concession.

Mrs. Geo. Crowe and Miss A. L. Crowe,

Trenton, were guests of Mrs. W. J. Hager-

man last week.

Mr. George Ferguson, of New York, is

spending a few days with his mother,

Mrs. H. S. Ferguson.

Mrs. W. Pearson and Mr. George Har-

ris arrived Wednesday morning from Al-

berta to visit relatives here.

Miss Morrison, of Peterboro, has re-

turned home after spending a week the

guest of Mrs. J. L. Ashley.

Mrs. William Wootton and son, Morris,

of Buffalo, are visiting her mother, Mrs.

Jas. Whitton, Wellman's Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ferguson, of New

York, and Mrs. W. W. Hagerman and

children, of Kingston, are guests of Mrs.

H. S. Ferguson.

Miss C. L. Scott, of Nanapanee, was in

town last week, and has since left for

Strathcona, Alta., where she has accepted

a position on the Collegiate teaching staff.

Mr. C. E. Heard, of Portland, Oregon,

who has been making a tour of the Eastern

States and Canada, made his mother

a short visit while here. He leaves to-

morrow for his home.

Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Wight, Misses B. E.

Mosher and A. M. Currie and Miss Annie

Drew, of Cannington, returned on Mon-

day after spending a week at Oswego

Beach, Thousand Island Park, N. Y.

Mrs. Alfred Chard and children left last

Saturday for her home at Fort Saskatchewan,

Alta. She was accompanied by her

father, Mr. Thomas Heard, who in-

tends making a tour of the Pacific coast.

Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Purdy, with two

children, Miss Donald and Miss Nina

Lucille, of Bradford, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs.

H. B. Anderson of Ellwood City, Pa.;

Mrs. E. M. Wessels of Wooler, Ont., and

Mrs. Robert Ward of Brighton, Ont., are

visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs.

Mark Anderson, Glen Ross.

Mr. P. P. Clark, St. Ola, has been

nominated as Liberal candidate to op-

pose Mr. W. B. Northrop in East

Hastings.

Bancroft Times: Mr. Wm. Kerr,

assistant district representative at

Stirling was in town this week. Mr.

Kerr has been engaged during the

past couple of weeks in collecting

samples of grain from the winners in

the Standing Field Crop Competitions

to be sent to the Toronto Exhibition,

and while here he secured a sample of

oats from Mr. Thomas Morrison, at

the quarries, which he says has any-

thing beaten a mile that he has seen

this year. This speaks well for Agri-

culture in North Hastings.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies
Branch of the Ontario Department of
Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, Super-
intendent.

Bancroft	Oct. 4, 5
Belleville	Sept. 12, 13
Brighton	Sept. 28
Campbellford	Sept. 26, 27
Castleton	Sept. 29, 30
Colborne	Oct. 3, 4
Frankford	Oct. 14, 15
Keene	Oct. 3, 4
Kingston	Sept. 27, 28
Lindsay	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Madoc	Sept. 27, 28
Norwood	Oct. 10, 11
Perth	Sept. 11, 15, 16
Peterboro	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Renfrew	Sept. 28, 29
Shamondale	Sept. 16
Stirling	Sept. 21, 22
Tweed	Oct. 4, 5

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Train schedule at Stirling station as follows—
GOING EAST.
Passenger, 8.03 a.m. Passenger, 8.41 p.m.
Mail & Ex., 8.03 a.m. Mail & Ex., 8.41 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Rev. J. D. P. Knox will preach at

Harold on Sunday next, at 10.30 a.m.

A convention of the Liberals of West

Hastings will be held in Trenton on

Tuesday next.

Prayer meeting will be held in River

Valley School House next Tuesday

evening as usual.

The Stirling Evaporator has com-

menced operations for the season.

See advertisement in another column.

The date of Bancroft Fair has been

changed to Oct. 4 and 5, instead of

Sept. 28 and 29, as previously an-

nounced.

The Holiness Movement Camp

Meeting at Ivanhoe commences Fri-

day morning, September 8th, and

continues over two Sabbaths.

The Bank of Montreal has decided

to increase its capital to \$16,000,000.

Its capital at present is \$14,400,000,

and the reserve fund is \$12,000,000.

Cheese has been steadily advancing

in price lately, and reached the high

figure of 13c. at the Board here on

Tuesday last. This is a record price.

Mr. E. C. Tufts of Madoc has been

appointed Returning Officer for East

Hastings, and Mr. Henry Pringle, of

Belleville, Returning Officer for West

Hastings.

The united congregations in St. An-

drew's church were delighted with the

solos sung by Mr. C. H. Caverley, of

Woodville. Mr. Caverley possesses a

rich, clear voice and sang with beau-

tiful expression.

Mr. W. A. Hungerford of Madoc,

died on Tuesday evening of last week,

after a very brief illness. He had

been connected with mining business

in North Hastings for many years,

and had done much to develop the

mineral resources of the country. He

was 64 years of age.

The old Methodist church at Hay

Bay, Prince Edward county, has been

purchased by the Methodist church,

and will be preserved as a memorial

of the beginning of Methodism in

Upper Canada. It was built one hun-

dred and twenty years ago, and was

the first Methodist church in Upper

Canada, now Ontario.

When a couple of village merchants

came to their places of business this

morning they were surprised to find

their doors open. It appears that

burglars had paid a visit to the stores

of Moon and Green and Mr. J. L. Ash-

ley. At the former place they had

taken about five dollars in loose

change which had been left in the till.

At Mr. Ashley's they only secured a

few coppers, but helped themselves to

some tobacco. The doors had been

opened by false keys.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the Board on August 15th there

were 710 boxes offered. All were sold

at 12c.

At the Board on Tuesday last, 22nd

inst., 755 boxes were offered. The

sales were—320 to Mr. Bird at 13c.,

240 to Ayer & Co., and 195 to Gunn &

Langlois at 13 1/16c.

A Fatal Accident

On Sunday last, Mr. James McCann,

who lived a short distance east of the

village, passed away, after lying help-

less for ten days as the result of an ac-

cident. On the 10th inst., while help-

ing to draw in grain he fell from a

load, and striking on his head and

shoulders was so injured that his

whole body was paralyzed, though he

remained conscious until the last. He

leaves a wife and five children, three

daughters and two sons, to mourn his

death. The funeral took place on

Tuesday, service being held in the

Presbyterian Church.

Entertained Her S. S. Class

On Thursday evening last Mrs. Fred

Vandervoort, of River Valley, gave a

garden party for her Sunday School

class at her home. The lawn was

very nicely decorated and lighted by

Chinese lanterns. The evening was

pleasantly spent playing out-door

games. There was also gramophone

music, furnished by Mr. Sager, which

added much to the evening's enjoy-

ment.

During the evening a bountiful

luncheon was served which all thor-

oughly enjoyed. On leaving all made

mention of the very pleasant time

they had been given by Mr. and Mrs.

Vandervoort.

Death of Mr. Jas. Whitton

After months of suffering from a
cancer, Mr. Jas. Whitton, of Well-
man's Corners passed away on Wed-
nesday morning. He was well-known
throughout all eastern Ontario as a
cheese buyer, and as one who had taken
great interest in the dairying in-
dustry. During this season he has
been missed from the cheese boards of
this and other places in this vicinity.

He was one of the pioneers in the
cheese industry in this county, having
been connected with it for forty years.
He was an instructor in Eastern On-
tario, and for over thirty years in
charge of Plum Grove factory. He
was also for many years a director of
the Eastern Dairyman's Association,
and lately has been known as a cheese
buyer on many of the cheese boards of
this district.

He leaves six sisters: Mrs. James
Cook Campbellford; Mrs. James
Kitchen, Havelock; Mrs. Wm. Mor-
ton, Campbellford; Mrs. Irvine Clancy,
Rawdon; Mrs. John Malloy,
Frankford, and Mrs. H. McLean.
There are three brothers, John and
William of Manitoba, and Robert of
Brighton.

Besides the widow, there survive
three daughters and four sons, Mrs.
T. McCaughan, Rawdon; Mrs. Tice,
Manitoba, and another married
daughter in Manitoba; William,
George and Ira of Manitoba, and Hee-
tor of Rawdon.

The funeral takes place to-morrow
afternoon, service being held in the
Methodist church at Wellman's Cor-
ner's. The funeral will be conducted
under Masonic auspices, of which or-
der he was a member.

River Valley Women's Institute

The August meeting of the River
Valley Branch of the Women's Insti-
tute was held at the home of Mrs. T.
J. Smith on August 3rd. There were
about twenty-five present. The meet-
ing opened with singing "The Maple
Leaf."

Miss J. Smith, who had been attend-
ing the McDonald Institute, told how
to transplant house plants and how to
slip them and take care of them. She
also gave an account of her visit to a
Guelph Carpet Factory.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER XXVII.

The servants' hall went off right merrily, and Janet was heard to declare that never—no, never—did any one ever dance like Mr. Derrick Darnley!

Once during the evening Nancy had disappeared, and Dolly, giving search, found her in the library, with pen in hand, writing, or pretending to do so, at any rate.

"Now what is it?—what are you worrying about, darling?"

Nancy seemed to wake from some troubled thoughts and start.

"Mrs. Starr tells me that Fenton has been asking for me; she says the poor man is in great poverty and distress."

"And you are going to help him, of course?" Dorothy was full of righteous indignation. "A creature who never lost an opportunity of insulting you whenever he got the chance—who was a spy on you and—"

"Still, Dolly dear, I can't let him starve; and I have so much; what do a few pounds more or less matter? It is Christmas time, remember; and you know, we must all be charitable and forgive now."

Dorothy's only answer was a kiss, and a very tender one.

"I may argue just as much as I like, but you will be firm all the same; I know you. Now I must go back; you will come, darling, soon!"

"In a moment," Nancy answered.

She filled up the cheque she had written for Fenton, then, putting it in an envelope to give to the housekeeper, she rose to move away, when an uncontrollable impulse made her turn to the fire and stand there.

She was very miserable; with all her hard resolutions and bitter contempt, her love lived as strongly as ever for this man.

Yes, despite everything, and the long year's training she had given herself, she knew she loved him still, her heart was still thrilling with the excitement Darnley's presence brought. Even while she knew him, by his own mother's word, to be unworthy and dishonest in her sight, she yearned for him; his near presence tortured her.

While she was standing quietly, Janet came in with some letters in her hand.

"The second post has just come, ma'am, and brought these. Miss Dorchy thought—might like to lay them. The poor man is so overworked with Christmas cards he could not write before."

Nancy thanked her, and laid out the letters; there were only three for her, one from her uncle, another, full of grateful thanks, from the vicar of the parish, whom she had helped so generously; and the third, with loving greetings, from her old friend, Mr. Granley.

Her new relations, Sir John and Lady Hamilton, had sent her a posty present before she left town. Nancy received it with pleasure, for she had a kindly thought for these people, through her sincere liking for her cousin, Darcy.

She little knew what hopes were built on that liking by the ambitious mother and father!

The inclination to remain alone and continue her sad, hopeless thoughts deepening, Nancy drew up a chair and sat down in it before the fire.

The back was turned to the door, and half-an-hour, perhaps an hour had passed, when some one entered abruptly and Lord Merefield's voice said, sharply and anxiously, as Nancy rose with a start:

"There, old fellow, sit there; I'll be back with some brandy in a second."

He pushed, or helped some one to the couch as he spoke; and Nancy, grown very pale, caught a broken whisper:

"Leave me—quite alone, Merefield—quite alone—for—moment."

The whisper was so eager, Lord Merefield could do nothing less than obey; but, as he turned, Darnley's head fell back against the chair, and he had fainted dead away.

In a second Nancy had moved hurriedly forward.

"What is it?" she cried, agitatedly. "What has happened?"

Lord Merefield muttered an explanation hurriedly. One of the wreaths of evergreens had taken fire, and, in falling, had caught a cotton gown, setting it on fire. The whole place threatened to be in a blaze had not Darnley sprung

forward and extinguished the flames with his hands.

"And—and has hurt himself! Oh, go and fetch brandy; send Janet with oil and cotton wool. Oh, Lord Merefield, go quickly!"

Nancy's face was white to the lips, and, as Lord Merefield rushed away to do her bidding, she crept back to that still form and bent over it.

How brave, how noble, he had been! He was her hero again—her best beloved! The memory of his treachery was forgotten altogether in that moment.

With a shudder she glanced at the poor, burned hands, then, kneeling down, she bent still lower over the white lips.

Not a breath escaped them. An agony, an awful agony of fear came over her.

"Oh, Derry, Derry, my darling, speak to me! Speak, only speak to me! Oh, God, if he could be dead!"

Involuntarily her lips touched his, and, as though he had been electrified by that touch, a sigh ran through the man's frame, and he opened his eyes.

At first there was nothing but vagueness, like one who is blind, and then a swift contraction, as pain and sense returned. He closed the lids for a second, then opened them again, before she had time to move from her knees.

"Nancy—is it you—really you, my darling?" came in faint accents from his lips, while such a look of joy came into his eyes as bewildered her, even in the midst of her anxiety.

"You are better," she whispered, as she rose softly.

He gave a quick sigh. "It—it is nothing. I am all right. I told Duncan not to make a fuss—not to frighten Dolly, or—any one."

He was trying to move himself into a sitting position. He could not touch anything with his hands; they were covered with blisters, and were completely useless.

Nancy saw his difficulty, and a lump rose in her throat.

"Let me help you," she murmured; and, coming forward, she put her white arms round him.

The man's pale face flushed, his breath came in quick gasps. It was like a glimpse of heaven to be held in that embrace.

"I—I am so heavy," he panted. "You must not. You—your will hurt yourself."

He put out his right and to gently push her back, but as the injured flesh rubbed her gown, he uttered a groan, and his eyes closed again, as in another faint.

Nancy's own eyes were full of tears.

"Oh, what shall I do?—what shall I do?" she cried, in anguish. "Derry! Derry!"

The dark lashes were lifted for an instant.

"You are sorry, dear?" he asked, with a look of unutterable tenderness. "You are sorry for me, Nancy? My darling!—my darling!"

His head sank forward, and was pillowed on the girl's soft, white throat, as the door opened, and Lord Merefield, followed by Jant, came hurriedly in.

Merefield made no sign as he saw Nancy's arms round the half-sunken form; he only poured out some raw brandy and put it to Darnley's lips. Then, as Nancy saw Janet already busy with the poor, maimed hands, she gently disengaged herself and went softly away—a broken sob in her throat and a mist of tears in her eyes.

An hour later a knock at her door aroused her. She had flung herself down in an agony of grief when she reached her room. Her ears rang still with Derry's tender, loving words; her pulses thrilled yet with the memory of how close his dear face had been to hers.

"I love him!—I love him!" she said, over and over again to herself. "He has wronged me more than any woman! Oh, Derry! if—if only you had been true and noble, as I thought you!"

She started to her feet as the knock came.

"If you please, ma'am, Mr. Darnley sent me to ask if you would kindly go and speak to him," said Janet, careful not to notice her mistress' white face and disordered hair.

"Is he better?" asked Nancy, faintly.

"He seems much easier, ma'am; Miss Leicester has been with him up to now, but he is alone again,

ma'am, and wishes to see you very badly; will you go, ma'am?"

"Yes, I will go."

Nancy's heart was beating so wildly she could scarcely speak.

Without a glance at her reflection in the glass, she went down the broad staircase, a lovely vision, with her white neck and arms gleaming from out the black velvet gown, her hair falling in soft, ruffled curls on her brow and round her throat. She hesitated an instant before she opened the library door.

Derry was lying back in a chair as she entered, but as his ears caught the sound of her dress, he rose slowly and with some difficulty; both hands were bound up with lint and white bandages. There was a flush on his face and a strange look in his eyes.

"This is kind of you, Mrs. Crawshaw," he said, in quick, low tones; "I dared scarcely hope you would come so soon."

His eyes went to her delicate throat; was it a dream, or had his lips rested close to it just now?

"You—you want to see me?" Nancy replied, standing, with one hand leaning on the table, a graceful, lovely figure.

The man bowed.

"I have a very painful task to perform," he said, after a pause; "but I owe it to myself to do it."

He heaved a short sigh. "A year ago, Mrs. Crawshaw, you went to see my mother, and in that interview, which until to-day I was utterly ignorant had taken place, she—she made a statement to you, did she not?"

How pale his face had grown—white to his very lips!

"She did."

Nancy, too, had become, if possible, paler. Darnley moved a step nearer.

"On the table, Nancy, there lies a letter! It is from my mother—read it—read it, and give me your sympathy, for God knows I need it to-night; it is not often a man is made to suffer through his mother as I have suffered through mine!"

Nancy picked up the letter with a trembling hand. It was a very long one. Mrs. Darnley had written it many days ago, and, according to his cable orders, it had been forwarded to him with his other correspondence to Ripstone from his club.

It was a confession, pure and simple, of her share in the fraud which had induced Nancy to become Thomas Crawshaw's wife; and a second one, full of bitter contrition for her falsehood to Nancy, wherein she had dishonored her son to save herself.

Ill and utterly miserable, the mother had at last found strength to own her sin at this Christmas time, and to implore her son's forgiveness.

Nancy's lips quivered as she put the letter down. A flood of self-reproach and remorse rushed into her heart. She moved forward.

"Derry," she whispered,

"Derry,"

As she lifted his dark eyes, she flung herself at his feet.

"That I should have been so easily deceived! That I should have wronged you so, my own—my best beloved!"

Heedless of injuring them further, he stretched out his maimed hands to help her to rise, and, seeing this, she got up quickly and clung to him.

"Nancy, don't tempt me—is it love that makes you turn to me? Is all doubt dead, dear? Can you take the son, remembering what his mother has—"

She silenced him by putting her fingers on his lips; and, as he opened his arms, she buried her face on his breast and burst into tears.

"Forgive me! Oh! forgive me!" she sobbed.

As he kissed her brow, her wet eyes, and lastly her sweet, trembling mouth, with all the old passion and joy restored, Derrick answered:

"Forgive you, my precious! when I, too, have wronged you! I have called you worldly, mercenary, hard, cruel, I know not what. Ah, we have gone through a great trial, my darling. Thank God! our love has lived through all. Lift up your lips and kiss me, Nancy; if you could only know how I have longed, hungered for their touch, my dearest one!"

Nancy nestled to him, heaving a happy sigh now and then; and, by and by, degrees, Derry drew from her the story of what had passed between his mother and herself. She glanced up at his darkened face as she finished.

"But you will forgive her, dear," she urged, involuntarily, as she realized what Anne Darnley must have suffered before she had brought herself to make atonement. "Please—please say you will forgive her."

The man paused.

"She has kept us apart a whole year—a whole terrible year. Ah, Nancy! even now I had not quite believed you were really in my arms. Yes—yes, my sweetheart, I will forgive, and we must teach ourselves to forget—we have so much to forget!"

He held her very tightly in his arms, and kissed her softly, with whispered words of joy that dazed

her. And then they were silent in the heart of both there was a prayer and a great thanksgiving. THE END.

HEALTH

SHINGLES.

A person of an etymological turn of mind, seeing a case of well-marked shingles, with the little blisters so closely set as almost to overlap one another, might think the affection well named from the shingles of a roof, but the word is really a corruption of the Latin *cingulum*, meaning a girdle. The term was applied because of the arrangement of the eruption, which encircles the body, or one lateral half of it, like a belt. The scientific term is *zoster*, or *zona*, from the Greek words for girdle or belt. Shingles, or *zoster*, is a skin eruption due to disease of one of the cutaneous nerves which run from the spinal cord round the body to the middle line in front. The eruption always follows the course of the affected nerve, ceasing abruptly at the front, unless the nerves on both sides are affected, when it encircles the body just like a girdle. This complete form is fortunately rare.

The eruption consists of a succession of hard blisters like those of a cold-sore or fever-biater, so common on the lips. It begins in the form of reddish patches, upon which pimples and then small blisters form. These blisters are arranged in groups along the course of the affected nerve, or they may, in severe cases, run together, forming an almost unbroken line round one-half of the body or face.

For the first three or four days the contents of the blisters are watery; then they become cloudy, the patches turn brown, and finally dry and form yellowish crusts. For a few days or a week preceding the eruption neuralgic pains are felt in the part to be affected, and during the eruption the pain is often very acute. In children, curiously enough, the pain may be absent.

The attack is usually ushered in by fever, sometimes slight chills, and a feeling of general illness. The eruption may appear all at once, or may occur in several successive crops, taking a week or more for its full development.

The most serious form is that of the face, for it often results in severe scarring, and may even attack the eyeball. The pain usually subsides when the eruption appears.

There is no treatment which will certainly cut short the attack, and the most that can be done usually is to protect the blisters from irritation of the clothing or other injury. This is done by applying soothing powders of starch or oxid of zinc, painting the blisters with collodion, or applying court-plaster. After the attack the patient may need tonic treatment for a while.

There is generally only one attack. Where there are repeated recurrences there is usually some underlying fault of constitution which calls for careful, systematic medical treatment.—Youth's Companion.

AT THE PARSONAGE

Coffee Runs Riot No Longer.

"Wife and I had a serious time of it while we were coffee drinkers. She had gastritis, headaches, belching and would have periods of sickness, while I secured a daily headache that became chronic."

"We naturally sought relief by drugs without avail, for it is now plain enough that no drug will cure the diseases another drug (coffee) sets up, particularly, so long as the drug which causes the trouble is continued."

"Finally we thought we would try leaving off coffee and using Postum. I noticed that my headaches disappeared like magic and my old 'trembling' nervousness left. One day wife said, 'Do you know my gastritis has gone!'"

"One can hardly realize what Postum has done for us."

"Then we began to talk to others. Wife's father and mother were both coffee drinkers and sufferers. Their headaches left entirely a short time after they changed from coffee to Postum."

"I began to enquire among my parishioners and found to my astonishment that numbers of them use Postum in place of coffee. Many of the ministers who have visited our parsonage have become enthusiastic champions of Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A stitch at 9 may prevent a rip at 10.

Children Often Need a laxative—but you cannot be too careful what you give them. Harsh purgatives injure the bowels and pave the way for life-long troubles. The new evacuant is

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

does the work most effectively without irritating the bowels or causing any discomfort. The children like them for they taste like candy. One of the most popular of the NA-DRU-CO preparations. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 20 National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

FACTS ABOUT OUR HOME MARKETS.

No Need to Turn Elsewhere for Trade in Farm Products.

The old fable about the dog with the piece of meat in his mouth, jumping into the water after a shadow, and in the end losing the good morsel he had at first, may be applied very aptly to the country, which has splendid markets at home, but becomes discontented, and although not half realizing the importance of its natural heritage, looks abroad for trade it knows not of. Such is the position in which some people would place Canada in her present relations with the United States. But the facts do not warrant Canada looking away from her home market.

The home market is taking eighty per cent. of the produce of the Canadian farms at good prices.

The demand of this market is increasing and it will continue to increase as the country grows.

It has the advantage of nearness, stability, cheapness of transportation and quickness of returns.

The Canadian farmer is familiar with its conditions and requirements.

And yet, withal, the Canadian farmer is inclined to look beyond this market with longing eyes to the market of the United States, forgetting, perhaps, that the United States farmer is looking with just as longing eyes at the Canadian market.

There are at least twelve farmers in the United States looking longingly at the Canadian market to one farmer in Canada looking at the United States market.

Let us remember that there are at least twelve times as many farmers in the United States as there are in Canada, and so, while one Canadian farmer will get entrance into the markets of the United States, twelve American farmers will get entrance into our home markets. They have already succeeded in selling immense quantities of farm products in Canada, in spite of the duty. They have sold twice as much in Canada as Canadian farmers have sold in the United States.

With reciprocity in farm products the twelve American farmers will

crowd the one Canadian farmer pretty closely in his own home market.

The surplus production of the United States farmer would be liable any time to demoralize the home market of the Canadian farmer.

It will cost the American farmer no more to bring his farm products to Canadian towns and cities than it will cost the Canadian farmer to carry his to the United States.

These American products are pretty well kept out now by the tariff wall. With this removed they will enter twelve to one.

We must remember, too, that the Americans have the earlier season, and that their products will therefore be upon our markets before our products are salable and get the early price.

LITTLE HINTS.

Furniture Polish.—The best and cheapest furniture polish is cedar oil. It can be purchased from any good furniture house. Take a yard of cheese cloth, divide it in half. Now wet one piece in cold water and ring dry; then pour on as much oil as you have water; now rub the furniture lightly; follow with dry cloth. This may be used on the finest furniture, and also on polished floors. It requires very little rubbing.

Caviar Sandwiches.—A dainty sandwich to serve with iced tea is made of caviar. Take a slice of bread and cut from corner to corner, thus making four little diamond shape pieces. Spread the caviar on two opposite pieces of bread, and on the other two pieces place a small piece of lemon. This makes a cool lunch for hot afternoons.

Nut Balls.—One cupful of cold chopped veal, twelve chopped blanched almonds, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one egg, pepper to taste, and one cupful of tomato sauce. Mix the meat, almonds, and seasoning and moisten with the well beaten egg. Roll into balls the size of a walnut and set in a baking pan. Pour over them the hot tomato sauce. Cook in a hot oven twenty minutes. Serve on a platter garnished with water cress.

WHEN PRESERVING

USE *Redpath*

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

"THE SUGAR OF NEARLY 60 YEARS STANDING."

Since 1854 this prime favorite has made the preserving season a fruitful source of pleasure in thousands of Canadian homes.

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

Montreal

Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

RECIPROCITY YES OR NO?

The Weekly Sun, the farmers' business paper, is giving unbiased and reliable information regarding this great question, such as is not given in any other Journal.

YOU SHOULD READ THE SUN

10 WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS

SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE
THE WEEKLY SUN, TORONTO

These rates to be confined to the above, and for business of the country to be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, and all other advertisements. The above rates to be paid by the advertiser, and no charge to be made for the insertion of the advertisement to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per day; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. Cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures 10 lines.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of the advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

NOTICE OF THE CLOSING of every description excepted in the best style, and on short notice.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE STORE
That Satisfies



61 MINUTE
SALE

Saturday evening next we will have a 61 Minute Sale of Hats, when you will be able to buy for \$1.98 any of the celebrated \$2.50 Hats we have in the store, Hats that have a reputation the world over:

"CARTER'S," "WILKINSON'S," "CHRISTY'S" AND "KING"

Sale to commence at 8 o'clock and close promptly at one minute after 9 o'clock. Don't ask or expect this snap five minutes later.

You'll want a new Hat for the Fair from

FRED. T. WARD'S
THE MEN'S WEAR MAN

COOK & FOX

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

SEASONABLE GOODS AT CLEARING PRICES

Examine each of these lines minutely and note your saving. You will find them exactly as advertised. In addition to these specials we are featuring now new Fall Flannelettes. Our special 34 and 35 inch Flannelette for 10c. yd. has no equal.

SPECIALS

PURE SILK RIBBON, 4 1/2 inches wide, large range of shades. This is brand new. Exceptionally good for Hair Ribbons and Sashes. Sale price only 15c. yd.

NEW DRESDEN RIBBONS, 5 inches wide, fancy bordered effects, regular value 35c., sale price only 25c. yd.

THREAD—At last we have a thread that we guarantee to give as good satisfaction as any made. Sizes 36 and 40, colors black and white. Sold everywhere at 5c. spool. Sale price 3 for 10c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Misses' Fancy bordered Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, regular 10c., sale price 5c. each

Gents full size, neatly hemstitched Handkerchiefs, good quality, regular 25c. and 35c. pair, sale price 16 for 25c.

Gents Excelsa quality Handkerchiefs, fancy polka dot patterns, regular 10c., sale price 3 for 25c.

TORCHON LACE—One inch wide, 12 yds. on card, regular 15c., sale price 10c. card

LADIES' HOSE

Silk Lisle Hose, colors, Tans, Greens, Blues, etc., regular 50c. pair, sale price 29c. pair

Fancy Embroidered Lace and plain Lisle Hose, black and colors, regular 25c. and 35c. pair, sale price 19c. pair

FOULARD SILKS AND WOOL DELAINES

The remainder of our stock in these lines to clear—regular 50c., sale price 39c. yd. Just the thing for Waists.

White Wear

Ladies' White Muslin Underwear, all regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 lines, your choice for 79c. See our display.

Ladies' Fancy White Waists, all sizes, opened either front or back, sale price 57c. each.

VELVETEENS AND CORDUROY VELVETS

These two lines are the most prominent Dame Fashion offers for Fall. Our new stock has just arrived. See display in East Window.

GROCERIES—Everything in Staple and Fancy Groceries at lowest prices. Give us a trial.

FRUIT

We are headquarters for everything in the Fruit line. By buying large quantities we guarantee you the lowest possible price. Peaches, Plums, Gages, Pears, etc. Crawford Peaches are not on the market yet, but we will have the first on Tuesday, 29th. Leave us your order now, and rest assured you will get what you want.

Highest price for produce Phone 43 Goods promptly delivered

UNION BANK
OF CANADA

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits \$6,600,000
Total Assets (Over) May 31st 1911. \$50,000,000

Rural Banking

With the majority of our 230 or more Branches serving rural communities, we have naturally paid special attention to the banking requirements of Farmers, Ranchers, Stockmen, Lumbermen and Merchants. Our facilities for handling your business or private banking are complete.

Savings Bank Department at every Branch.

Stirling Branch—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Spring Brook Branch—E. S. Theaker, Act'g Manager.

Funeral of the Late Jas. Whitton

The funeral of the late James Whitton at Wellman's Corners on Friday last was one of the largest ever seen in the township of Rawdon.

The funeral was held under the auspices of Masonic Lodge No. 69 of Stirling, of which the deceased had been a long and faithful member, the bearers being members of the order as follows: Thos. McKee, Geo. Snarr, Morden Bird, Alex. McMullen, Jas. McComb, and Thos. H. Matthews. A very impressive service at the church was held by the Rev. J. A. Connell. The floral tributes were both numerous and beautiful, among which were—Masonic Emblem—Masonic Lodge 69 of Stirling.

Pillow—L. O. F. of Wellman's Corners.

Arch—L. O. L. of Wellman's Corners.

Wreath—Brothers and sisters. Gates Ajar—Children of the West. Pillow—Children of the East.

Among those in attendance from a distance were Mr. John Whitton, of Shinglehouse, Penn., and Miss Maggie Crossen, of Michigan.

A large number of the members of Stirling Lodge No. 69, A. F. & A. M., went from this village.

Harold

A large number of people attended the funeral of the late James Whitton on Friday last at Wellman's Corners.

Some of our political friends attended the meeting held in Campbellford and had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Borden.

We are glad to note that Mr. Simon Armstrong is so far recovered as to be able to drive out.

Wm. J. Armstrong is visiting under the parental roof.

Miss Ivah Reid accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Vandewater stopped over Sunday with her parents at Elm Hurst. Rev. J. D. P. Knox preached to an appreciative assembly of old neighbors and friends in the Town Hall here on Sunday last.

Mr. A. M. Reid and Mr. Leland of Spring Brook, also Miss Manda Snarr, were guests at Elm Hurst on Sunday.

The threshing machine is busy here now and grain is not turning out as well as the farmers had hoped for.

From another Correspondent.

Mrs. C. B. McGuire is spending a week with her sister at Thomasburg. Mr. Harry Heath, Thomas Cranston and Willie West have gone West for the season.

Mr. W. J. Armstrong of Montreal is home for his holidays.

Miss Margaret Hunter of Tamworth has returned home after spending a couple of weeks at Mr. R. Bailey's.

Miss Edna Kirk is visiting her sisters Mrs. Geo. and E. G. Bailey.

A number of our young people spent a day last week at Crow Lake, all report a jolly time.

Mr. Earl Bailey and Caleb Lloyd attended the Conservative meeting in Campbellford on Thursday evening last.

Mr. Wm. Harris has sold his house to Thos. Cook and intends moving to Saint Ste. Marie.

Mr. Ralph Ross of Buffalo, is visiting at Mr. W. H. Heath's.

Never Too Late

Troy, Miss. Aug. 29.—Mrs. Nancy Eddy, 96 years old, to-day became a bride for the sixth time, her latest husband being Ree Indow, 24 years of age. The bride's fifth husband died six weeks ago at the county poor farm here.

The pair were given an ovation when they left for a wedding trip. Although gray-haired, Mrs. Indow does not look so near the century mark. Indow wore overalls and a hickory shirt on the honeymoon. He declared he married his wife because he loved her.

With \$5000.00 added to the prize money for horses, the display of aristocratic horsemanship at the Canadian National Exhibition this year promises to eclipse anything in its history. Every class from the pony to the draft animals promises to fill exceptionally well, and the result can only be the greatest display of horses ever seen in Canada.

Mr. W. S. Gonsalus, a farmer living near Fleming Pa., says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it an excellent remedy and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

Stirling High School

Reopens Sept. 5th, 1911—School Free to All Students

The new building is now finished and will be open to visitors Monday, Sept. 4th, from 2 to 6 p. m., when those interested are welcome to come and inspect one of the most complete and up-to-date High Schools in the Province.

The Principal, or one of the trustees, will be present to show and give information to those coming.

The efficiency of the staff, the accommodation offered, the past record of the school, which is surpassed by no other school in the Province, should induce students desiring any of the High School or Agricultural courses to consider the advisability of attending this school.

G. E. KENNEDY, Principal.
A. D. MCINTOSH, Prin. Ag. Dep.
W. S. MARTIN, Chairman School Board.

Village Council

Council met on Monday evening last.

Members present—The Reeve, and Messrs. Meiklejohn, Coulter and Wright.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following accounts were read:

Wm. Montgomery \$ 6 00
G. G. Thrasher 4 00
H. Bowen 70
T. H. McKee 8 37
T. H. Matthews 5 25
Fire Hall, Electric Light 1 20
Street Lamps 80 00
Opera House 4 00

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the above accounts be paid. Carried.

A by-law was introduced and passed appointing J. S. Morton, Clerk of the Village.

A by-law was also introduced and passed fixing the rate for the current year. The rate levied is 21 mills on the dollar, apportioned as follows:

For Debentures 8 4/10 mills
For County Rates 3 8/10 mills
For Schools 6 8/10 mills
For Library 1 mill
For Salaries and Miscellaneous 1 1/2 mills

Total 21 mills

On motion the council adjourned to Sept. 18th.

Rank of Lumber Provinces-1910

The total lumber cut of the Dominion of Canada for 1910 has just been compiled by the Forestry Branch.

Reports were received from 2763 firms operating sawmills, which is nearly 700 more than reported last year.

Thus the 1910 report is a better estimate of the actual lumber production than ever before. Nearly five billion feet of lumber was cut during 1910 throughout the nine provinces of Canada, which represents a total value to the country of seventy-seven and a half million dollars.

This is about fifteen million dollars more than the value of the 1909 lumber cut. Ontario as in former years, holds the premier position as a lumber province.

Its forests are made up of diversified species, which enabled it to produce one-third of the lumber for the Dominion.

British Columbia, however, will soon take Ontario's place, from predictions made on the 1910 report. In 1909, the Western province produced a trifle over half as much lumber as was cut in Ontario, while for the last year the amounts returned from the two provinces were practically the same.

Although one-quarter more lumber was cut in Quebec in 1910 than in the year previous, the increase was not sufficient to maintain it in second place of importance, which position was usurped by British Columbia.

The remaining provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island cut lumber in the order of importance given, but together supply only one-sixth of the amount for Canada.

One of the most common ailments that hardworking people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application, and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

STERLING HALL

Early Fall Goods are now in stock and ready for inspection. Our values and styles are just right.

SKIRT STYLES

BLACK VOILE AND PANAMA SKIRTS—Nicely braided, very special values at.....\$5.00

BLACK VOILE SKIRTS—Elaborately braided, very special values at.....\$7.50 and \$8.50

Ladies' Fall Coats

Already we are showing a range of these in plain and fancy cloths at.....\$8, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$20.

Ladies' Rain Coats at.....\$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Ladies' Early Fall Coats in Black and Fawn, at.....\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Silks and Dress Goods

Late arrivals complete our stock of these lines. Serges, Broadcloths, Venetians, are leading lines at....

.....50c., 75c. \$1.00 yd.

SPECIAL—Heavy Herringbone Tweed, 40 in. Dress Goods in all colors, for Children's School Dresses at.....25c. yd.

SPECIAL—Black Paillette Silks, 36 in. wide, at.....\$1.00 and \$1.25 yd.

Clearing Prices on Cotton Hose

Women's Black Lace Hose, were 25c. pair, on sale at 15c.

" Tan Cotton " " 15c. " " " 10c.

Boys' Double Knee Cotton Hose, sizes 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, great wearers, were 20c., on sale at.....15c.

Men's Exhibition Toggery

Make a visit to our Men's Clothing and Furnishing Department and slick up for the Fall Fairs. Special values in Worsteds Suits in new dark fall colorings at....

.....\$10, \$12.50, \$15

TOPPER COATS—Correct fall lengths, at \$7, \$8, \$10

NEW RAIN COATS—At.....\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00

Saturday Night Bargains

Women's Black Sateen Underskirts, good values at 50c., on sale at.....38c.

Light, Medium and Dark color Prints, worth 8c. for 5c.

Carpet Remnants, worth 50c. yd. for.....29c. yd.

W. R. MATHER

A Million Patents

What American Ingenuity has Done For the World

"The first week of this month was signalized by the granting of patent No. 1,000,000," says MUNSEY's editorially. "This figure represents the measure of American ingenuity during the period of one hundred and twenty-one years which has elapsed since the Patent Office was created by Congress.

"It shows, further, that the resourcefulness of the American mind has been increasing with a rapidity which has kept pace with the growing complexity of our American civilization. During the eighty years which elapsed before 1870, only 120,173 patents were granted. In the succeeding forty-one years new devices worthy of receiving the protection of a patent have been multiplied seven-fold.

"Much of this energy and ingenuity has been expended along the lines on which Franklin won distinction. The marvels of electricity, in which we have led every other people, have given a designation to the age. The Cotton-Gin and the Harvester have made possible the accumulation of millions of dollars from the soil, which under more primitive methods must have yielded but a meagre competency. The advent of the automobile has not only revolutionized country life, and has given an incalculable stimulus to the building of improved highways. And as if every other element had been conquered, the aeroplane has been perfected within the past five years, until its commercial value is within sight and its military

importance is well established.

"Patriotism becomes something more than sounding bombast when we can boast of a million patents covering such devices as those which have been created by the American people in less than a century and a quarter. They are the product of a restless mental activity harnessed to wholesome common sense. Patent No. 1,000,000 marks an epoch in our truly American life."

Good Positions

The Peterboro Business College is a worthy link in a chain of seven Business Colleges located in the cities of London, Peterboro, Welland, and the towns of Orangeville, Walkerton, Wingham and Clinton. Owing to its high-grade work it is affiliated with the Commercial Educators' Association of Canada. It is freely admitted that owing to these connections its students get the very best positions. Fall openings are on Aug. 28th and Sept. 5th, but at this school each student is instructed privately at his or her own desk, students may enter any day. Many students study all at home and others partly at home and finish at the College. As Spottown Colleges are the largest trainers in Canada and have thirty years' experience, it would be well for young people to get their training there. Last year Mr. Spottown trained over 1200 young people and placed them in good positions. What he has done for thousands of others he can do for you.

The attendance at the Toronto Exhibition thus far has greatly exceeded that of last year.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

Bank of Montreal

Established - 1817

CAPITAL, ALL PAID UP.....\$14,400,000.00

REST.....12,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....961,789.11

A General Banking Business done.

Stirling Branch,
Bank Corner

H. R. BOULTON,
Manager.

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Recipes and Other Valuable Information
of Particular Interest to Women Folks.

PRESERVING.

Preserved Watermelon.—Of a large watermelon use red part only. Cut in strips some three inches long, remove all seeds; weigh the melon and to every pound of fruit add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar; sift the sugar over the fruit and let it stand a short time until it forms its own juice, then drain the juice off, bring to a boil, and skim well, boiling for some time; then add the melon meat. Add two lemons sliced thin (skins not removed) and three or four pieces of ginger root; cook until fruit is transparent and the juice begins to "syrup." It will take several hours to cook this preserve, for there is a much water in the melon. It is delicious. Use the white part of the melon for sweet pickle.

Spiced Gooseberries.—Steam four quarts of gooseberries and remove stems. Cover with cold water, add half a teaspoonful of salt, and boil for half an hour. Add four pounds of sugar, two table-spoons of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, half a teaspoonful of allspice, and one-fourth teaspoonful of mace. Cook until thick. Stir almost constantly. Seal in pint jars or in regular jam pots. A fine relish for meats in winter.

Fig and Peach Preserves.—Take perfectly ripe freestone peaches and perfectly ripe figs, with a chopping knife chop each to a mush and mix in equal proportions. Add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of mixed fruit. Put in a granite kettle and cook to a jam, stirring often as it gets thick. Put up in small glass jars. So many persons consider fig preserves insipid, the blended fruits have a delightful flavor, and with rich, clove cream and hot buttered biscuits, this makes a very dainty dish for luncheon.

Cucumber Pickles.—Into a stone jar put one gallon of good vinegar and one cup each of salt, sugar, and mustard; stir well, and add cucumbers, well wiped with a dry cloth, as you gather them, keeping a plate over them so they will be well under the liquor. No scum should form, but if it does, take out the pickles and prepare a fresh mixture. These are ready for the table in a fortnight, and I have kept them for a year. I usually take out the small, nice ones, of good shape, put them in glass jars, cover with prepared vinegar and put away. No heating is required, and I have never had any trouble if the pickles are kept under the vinegar.

Canned Watermelon.—Pare off the thin green rind, cut the melon (or white rind) in pieces and weigh it. Cook in clear water until partly transparent, but not until likely to break. Take out the pieces in a dish. There will be nearly enough juice that drains from the pieces; add a little from the kettle if necessary. With the juice put sugar to the amount of one-half pound to a pound of the fruit as it weighed when raw. When the sugar is well dissolved, put in the melon and cook until even and clear. Flavor as desired and can.

NOVEL RECIPES.

Dream Biscuits.—Two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons butter, three-fourths cup of milk; mix dry ingredients and sift twice. Work in shortening with tips of fingers, add gradually the liquid, mixing with a knife to a soft dough. Drop from tip of spoon on buttered tin sheet and bake in hot oven twelve to fifteen minutes.

Chop Suey.—Two pounds porterhouse, one-quarter box of spaghetti, four medium sized onions, four medium sized tomatoes, four medium sized potatoes, five stalks of celery, four tablespoons of catsup, salt and pepper. Boil spaghetti in weak water, drain and blanch; fry onions until brown and brown; freshly cooked potatoes are best, but cold ones will do if more convenient; chop separately, very fine, the meat, spaghetti, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, and celery, then mix all together thoroughly with a large spoon. Add the catsup and season well with salt and pepper. When all is mixed well together put it in a baking dish, place in the oven, bake forty-five minutes, stir two or three times while baking. This amount will serve six people.

Cucumbers and Cottage Cheese.—Take two quarts of lobbared milk, place over low fire until curd separates, then strain through a sieve, pressing all the whey out, leaving curd coarse. Add to this pepper and salt to taste and butter size of walnut. To this add one fresh cucumber cut into small dice and mix. Put on ice to cool. When slightly chilled spread this mixture on thin slices of butter.

ed bread and serve at once. These are delicious hot weather sandwiches.

Swiss Steak.—Thirty cents' worth of good round steak cut a good two inches thick. Salt, pepper, and dredge thick with flour. Pound with edge of a plate until flour is worked in. Put a good tablespoonful of lard into a frying pan. When hot fry steak quickly a nice brown on both sides, then almost cover with hot water, and let simmer slowly for one hour and a half or two hours. Just as good as roast beef and much cheaper. Gravy is very nice.

NEW ICE CREAMS.

Cocoanut Peach Cream.—Remove the milk from the interior of a large cocoanut and place where it will become cold, meanwhile press through a fruit sieve a quart of peaches that have been pared and sliced (reserve a few bits for garnishing), add to these a cup of confectioner's sugar and place directly on ice. At serving time add to the fruit a pinch of powdered cinnamon, one pint of stiffly whipped cream, add sufficient ice milk to the cocoanut milk to form two quarts; mix and serve from high crystal pitcher in which has been placed a pint of cracked ice, dusting the top thickly with grated nutmeg, garnish with sliced peaches and large, ripe blackberries.

Apple Ice Cream.—Put two pounds of peeled and cut up apples in a saucepan; add one cupful of water, a small stick of cinnamon, one cupful of sugar and the rind and pith of one lemon. Cook quickly till soft, then rub through a sieve, and mix with two cupfuls of cream and two cupfuls of custard. Freeze, and serve in dainty small cups decorated with large seedless raisins.

Rice Ice Cream.—Boil for five minutes two cupfuls of cream, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, the rind of one lemon, three bay leaves and one inch of cinnamon stick. Put three ounces of ground rice in a basin and mix it into a smooth paste with cold milk; add the boiled cream and simmer fifteen minutes. Pass through sieve; when cold, add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, and then freeze. During the freezing add one cupful of whipped and sweetened cream. Serve in dainty cups, with ground almonds sprinkled on top.

Make two pints of plain custard. When cold add one cupful of cream and orange marmalade, juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of apple jelly. Freeze. Serve in cones decorated with chopped nuts.

VEGETABLES FOR WINTER.

In order to have fresh, green parsley all winter, put it down in glass jars. First, a layer of parsley about two inches, then a layer of coarse salt one inch thick, and seal.

Canned Tomatoes.—Peel plump, medium-sized tomatoes and put them in glass jars without bruising them; pack up to the top and pour over them stewed tomatoes boiling hot. Partially tighten the lids, set on dripping pan on several thicknesses of newspaper, add warm water and cook in oven until tomatoes are thoroughly hot—about ten minutes. Tighten and set away. The tomatoes may be used as fresh ones in the winter, and the juice may be used in soups and sauces.

Corn put Down with Salt.—Boil sweet, tender corn on the ear. When cool cut off the ear and put a layer two inches deep into a stone jar. Cover with a one-inch layer of coarse salt, and so on to the top. Cover with a plate and weight with a small stone. On using it in the winter, cover the corn with cold water, set on back of stove until it becomes warm, turn off the water and repeat twice; then add milk, butter and pepper.

Canned String Beans.—Cut into pieces fresh, plump beans; boil in salted water as for table. Skim out the beans and place in jars up to the top. To the remaining juice add one tablespoon vinegar for each quart of beans. Bring to a boil, pour over the beans, and seal. Parboil once when you open them in the winter; add cream, butter, and pepper.

TOMATOES.

Tomato Preserves.—Peel twenty-four good sized ripe tomatoes, quarter and cook slowly one hour with one cupful less of sugar than you have tomatoes. Add nine large peaches that have been peeled and sliced thin, cook another hour. Leave in four of the peach stones while cooking. Upon removing from the fire add one tablespoonful of vanilla. Put in glasses and when cold cover with paraffin.

Tomato Relish.—One peck ripe tomatoes chopped fine, one cup salt

sprinkled over them, and let stand over night. Next morning turn in colander and drain all water off. Then chop separately two cups celery, two cups onions, three sweet peppers, and add three cups light brown sugar, three pints vinegar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one small tablespoon black pepper. Mix all together and can in airtight cans. This is delicious and will keep a year or more.

CLAIMS ESTATE OF AN EARL.

Claimant Says He is Descended From "Plymouth Smuggler."

Australian newspapers give full details of the claim of William, Ward, a Melbourne builder, to the title and estates of the Earl of Dudley.

The claimant, who, it is stated, will shortly visit England, left London for Australia in 1883. He asserts that he is descended in a direct line from Thomas, the son of the second Baron Ward and eleventh Lord Dudley.

Of this Thomas, who was born about 1685, a romantic story is told. While a young man he married and settled down in the town of Great Torrington, situated on a hill above the river Torridge, seven miles out of Bedford. He soon made a reputation for himself as "The Bold Smuggler of Plymouth."

He then went to Jamaica, where he contracted a bigamous marriage with the daughter of a Spanish planter, and died in Kingston in 1786 leaving sons by both marriages.

Some years ago the Devonshire Wards—from whom William Ward traces his descent—began to put forward their claims, but without any substantial result. The present claimant is apparently determined, however, to bring his case before the public, and it is with that object he is contemplating an early visit to England.

GERMANY SPREADING WINGS

Busily Creating Interests in All Parts of the World.

Germany, in fact, is engaged in a career of world exploitation. In South America, Africa, the Far East, in Asia Minor, and all the distant islands and continents of the seven seas German merchants and German money are sleeplessly at work creating "interests" for Germany. The Teutonic pioneer knights as varied as finance and commerce themselves. They have invaded every avenue of human venture. They own vast domains the size of kingdoms in the Brazils. They control thousands of miles of railways in Turkey and Asia Minor. They dominate the transportation and electric power situation in great capital's like Buenos Ayres.

They monopolize the coffee plantations of Central America control mines and railways in the great Chinese province, work tobacco plantations in Sumatra, rubber plantations in the Congo, cotton plantations in Egypt and harness waterfalls in the heart of Africa. Their argosies, flying the flags of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American line, carry products "made in Germany" to German warehouses in the world's remotest corners.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The partition between respect and snobbery is very thin.

You can judge a woman's mental capacity by her clothes much better than you can a man's.

Think before you make promises, and think before you break them. The great things in life is to avoid care by moderating one's desires and ambitions and one's love of worldly things.

Friendship is like wine. It either matures or goes off.

Our fault, as a nation, is that we think almost too much for ourselves, and perhaps not quite enough for our fellows.

Once you start thinking about yourself and your complaints, your health begins to go.

Scandal and gossip are only other names for lies.

NO FIGURE OF SPEECH.

Of all the things that may befall a church, nothing could be much stranger than the destruction of a little house of worship north of Hudson Bay, as one reported by Bishop Williams of Marquette. He had attended a synod of the Canadian church at Winnipeg, and there had seen a missionary bishop, who had been most of the distance in a canoe. The missionary bishop reported gravely that the diocese of a brother bishop had "gone to the dogs." Being asked for an explanation, he said that the Eskimos in the diocese had built a church with whales' ribs for rafters, and covered it with walrus hide. The little church held eighty persons; but in the time that elapsed between two services the building was set upon by a pack of famished dogs, and demolished in a few hours.

Genius is more plentiful than plain common sense.

THIEVES IN BRITISH JAILS

FASHIONS OF BOOKS IN DIFFERENT PRISONS.

Some Criticize Dickens—One Con-vict Boasts of Having Written a Novel.

When the English criminal is put away for a long term of imprisonment, he is in the way of becoming a connoisseur of literature. While practicing his highly-developed trade of annexing other folks' property, his acquaintance with books is usually confined to the volumes kept by bookmakers, but once inside jail he becomes an intellectual person. At least, if one is to judge by Home Office reports, he develops distinct literary preferences.

There is a library in every big prison, run by the chaplains, assisted in some cases by well-behaved prisoners. Educated prisoners are just as prone to intellectual fads in jail as in the cultured society from which they are drawn. There are men at Maidstone jail who demand the works of Bernard Shaw and Herbert Spencer, who despise the fiction of the day, and will only accept works by their favorite high-class author. Often enough their demands cannot be met by the prison librarians.

Curious fashions in books sometimes run through a prison. The less-literate prisoners are subject to

A CURIOUS FORM OF VANITY.

and think that to be seen reading Shakespeare is a hall-mark of respectability. There is, consequently, such a demand for the works of the Bard of Avon that it outruns the supply.

Sometimes Dickens becomes the rage. Recently an ex-convict had something to say about "Oliver Twist" in the way of criticism. "The general moral of that story is all wrong," he said. "Look at Bill Sikes, with his black eye and his bulldog. A man who was getting such a lot of money as he was wouldn't be knocking about a neighborhood like Seven Dials. He'd be with the swell mob. Then there's Fagin, teaching boys to steal. You'd never see an old man teach a boy. If a man in the swell mob was found taking an innocent boy out with him nowadays, he'd stand a good chance of having his brains knocked out by the other professionals."

Among the most popular authors are six living writers. Mrs. Henry Wood heads the list, followed by Charles Dickens, G. A. Henty, Rider Haggard, Sir Walter Scott, Wilkie Collins, Captain Marryat, Alexander Dumas, Silas Hocking, Miss Braddon, Charles Reade, Lord Lytton, Clark Russell, Charles Kingsley, Rolf Boldrewood, Walter Besant, Rosa N. Carey, Edna Lyell, Hall Caine, and Conan Doyle.

VOLUMES OF MAGAZINES. American and English, are the favorite reading matter of the bulk of prisoners, when, no doubt, the articles illustrating the stately homes of England are studied with peculiar interest by the burglars. In this connection, a good story is told by a Roman Catholic priest, who was perplexed by the desire of some Roman Catholic prisoners to become Protestants, until he found that it was because the Protestant library contained volumes of "The Strand Magazine," with "Sherlock Holmes" stories in them, while the Roman Catholic library did not.

Other aspects of prison literature are given by Frederic Martyn, who, in his book, "A Holiday in Caol," boasts of having written a novel in his cell. This literary prisoner is a veritable Mark Tapley, who asserts that the year and a half he spent in Wormwood Scrubs prison was the time of his life. This is the picture he draws of his condition: "Free from all care, able to eat the prison food with enjoyment, and with practically as many books as I wanted. I had an enviable time of it; and I often thought with dismay of the time when I would be compelled to mix again in the busy world, and be worried by the landlord and the rate collector."

A LARGE EXPERIENCE.

An African's Faith in the Medicinal Powers of Snail Soup.

While engaged in work on the West Coast of Africa, Sir William Butler was obliged to travel a great deal through the forest. He had a servant intelligent and had a servant very intelligent and as trustworthy man of the Fantee nation. In "The Light of the West" Sir William gives the story of this servant's faith in the medicinal powers of snail soup.

I suffered from fever, of course. That is a rule on the West Coast that knows very rare exception. My servant, Dawson, had had a large experience in this matter of fever, and his suggestions to me when the attacks came were many and curious. The after part of the attack

was almost worse than the full force of the disease. One had a positive loathing for food in any form.

It was at this stage that Dawson's experience prompted him to intervene.

"Would master try some snail soup?"

The Rev. Mr. Jones, whom he formerly served, had found the soup or broth made from snails a good restorative in the prostrate condition which followed the fever fits. This soup was made from the glutinous bodies of very large snails which were to be found in the dense growths of the tropic forests. The idea of eating those great crawling globules would have been repugnant in the rude state of health, but when one was ill the suggestion was too horrible.

"Well, Dawson, 'I would say, to change the conversation, 'tell me what happened to the Reverend Mr. Jones?'"

"The Reverend Jones, he died at Doonagh, sa."

After another attack Dawson would quote his treatment of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

"And what happened to the Reverend Mr. Smith?" I would inquire.

"He, sa, he die at Mansu."

Later on the name of the Reverend Mr. Brown would come up as another evidence in favor of snail soup.

"Tell me about the Reverend Mr. Brown," I would say, with increased feebleness of utterance, and, I may say, of decreasing hope in that reverend gentleman's eventual escape in that West Coast.

"The Reverend Brown die at Accra, sa," Dawson would solemnly declare. But nothing appeared to shake his faith in the efficacy of his recipe.

A gleam of the grim humor of the situation would sometimes strike one.

"Tell me, Dawson," I once said to this sabbie counselor of many weary hours, "tell me the name of some fever-stricken patient of yours who did manage to drag himself out of this horrible coast. Was there any one among these reverend gentlemen who got away?"

Dawson thought for a moment.

"The Reverend Robinson," he said. "He left the coast at Accra. Then he added, 'I heard afterward he die at Madeira, sa.'"

"THE BLACK DIAMOND."

Pitch Lake Pays Better Than Gold or Diamond Mine.

One of the natural wonders of the world is the great pitch lake of Trinidad, the most southerly island of the British West Indies. Paying better than any gold or diamond mine, the lake is locally known as "The Black Diamond." An American syndicate handles most of this natural asphalt under a concession from the Government, and from one corner of the lake obtains 800 tons every day.

Close to the village of La Brea, the lake is inspected every year by numerous visitors to the island, for it is a curiosity not to be seen elsewhere.

The lake lies 138 ft. above the sea, and is three miles in circumference. How deep it is nobody knows; for, all have failed, though many attempts have been made to fathom it. To all appearances, this is indeed "the bottomless pit."

Scientists describe the pitch substances as "bituminous matter floating on the surface of fresh water." For three feet down the pitch is solid enough to bear the weight of men, and to allow their digging up in great slabs with pickaxes and spades. Under the hard surface is liquid pitch, cast up by subterranean fires, and under that again is the fresh water of the lake.

DUTCH DOGS AS DRUGS.

They Are Used as Beasts of Burden in Holland.

The lot of some dogs in Holland is not at all a happy one, for many of them are looked upon as beasts of burden, and have to work very hard indeed for the food that is necessary to keep them alive.

In a great many cases, the food they eat is not the same as the English dog has. Some Dutch dogs will eat carrots and turnips—in fact, almost anything that is put before them. They have to draw the vegetable, milk, and other tradesmen's carts in order that mynheer may walk alongside at his ease. These dogs are trained to do this kind of work from puppies, and are very patient and long-suffering; but sometimes they are imposed upon terribly. It is a common sight outside the towns to see a great, hulking Dutchman lolling lazily over the little shafts of a dogcart, smoking his Dutch pipe, while the poor little dog has to draw master, vegetables, and cart altogether. It is a pitiable picture to see the poor little animal struggling under its heavy load.

This is rarely seen inside the towns, because, according to Dutch law, it is illegal for the people to make the dogs carry them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, SEPT. 3.

Lesson X.—Review. Golden Text, Psa. 34. 14.

QUESTIONS FOR SCHOLARS.

Lesson I.—Isaiah's Prophecy Concerning Sennacherib.—Of what nation was Sennacherib king? What nations did he conquer? What did he demand of Hezekiah? Of what did he boast? What did he say about Jehovah? Who prophesied the salvation of Judah? What did Isaiah prophesy concerning Sennacherib? How was the prophecy fulfilled?

Lesson II.—The Suffering Servant of Jehovah.—Who fulfilled the prophecy concerning the Servant of Jehovah? Why was the Servant despised? For whom did he suffer? For what did men think he suffered? What did God lay upon him? How did he bear his suffering? What will be the result of his sacrifice? How may we prevent his having suffered in our behalf in vain?

Lesson III.—Manasseh's Wickedness and Penitence.—Whose son was Manasseh? How did he undo his father's good work? What did he erect in the temple? How did he influence the people? How did he receive God's warning? Who carried him away captive? Where was he taken? What change took place in him there? How did God reward his penitence?

Lesson IV.—Josiah's Devotion to God.—How old was Josiah when he became king? What great evil existed throughout his land? Whom did Josiah seek? What did he cause to be done with the heathen altars? What work did he undertake at Jerusalem?

Lesson V.—The Finding of the Book of the Law.—Who found the book of the law in the temple? What did the book contain? Who read the book to King Josiah? How did the reading impress Josiah? Whom did Josiah send to consult with? What did Huldah tell him? How did Josiah inform the people concerning the newly found law? What did he cause the people to do?

Lesson VI.—Jeremiah Tried and Acquitted.—What message did God send Jeremiah to preach? When did Jeremiah first begin to preach? Under what king did Jeremiah become most emphatic in his prophecies of destruction? Of what did the priests accuse Jeremiah? Before whom was he tried? What defense did he make? What was the result of his trial?

Lesson VII.—Jehoiakim Burns the Prophet's Book.—Why did Jeremiah no longer preach in public? What did God tell him to do? Who copied down Jeremiah's prophecies in a book? Whom and where did Baruch read the book? To whom did he read it? Who told the king about the book? What did Jehoiakim do with the book? What did Jeremiah do after the first book was burned?

Lesson VIII.—Jeremiah Cast Into Prison.—Who kept an army around Jerusalem to prevent a rebellion? What caused the army to retire for a time? What did Jeremiah then decide to do? What happened to him at the city gate? What was he accused of? What did the princes do with him? How did Zedekiah try to lighten his imprisonment? What did the princes demand should be done with Jeremiah?

Lesson IX.—Judah Carried Captive to Babylon.—Who besieged Jerusalem in Zedekiah's reign? How long did the siege last? What happened to Zedekiah when he tried to escape? How was he punished? What did the Chaldeans do with Jerusalem? What was done with the poorer classes? What became of Jeremiah?

DREAD OMENS APPEAR.

"Speaking Rocks" Seen Near Paris and Lisbon.

Superstitious persons have been alarmed by the simultaneous appearance, near Paris and Lisbon, of the so-called "speaking stones"—rocks in the river beds of the Seine and the Tagus, which only come in sight during a severe drought and which, legend says, indicate further heat and drought to come, with death and disease in their train.

The French stone had chiseled upon its surface the words, "Whoever sees me shall weep, for the world has wept whenever I was seen." The stone was last noticed in 1870. The Lisbon stone was observed in 1765, when an earthquake destroyed the city, and since then only once for a short time. "Whoever sees me knows that I foretell evil."

Every man has some good habits that are never found out.

No man is so religious that he considers dying a pleasure.

What is the Cost?

The answer to this question is, that the cost of a Canadian Government Annuity depends upon four things: 1st, the age of the applicant; 2nd, the amount of Annuity required; 3rd, the age at which the Annuity is to commence; and 4th, the plan on which the purchase is made. Tables which answer these questions have been published by the Department and may be had on application. Annuities are payable for life, but for a small additional payment may be guaranteed for a number of years certain, not exceeding twenty, so that should death occur before the guaranteed period expires, the Annuity would continue for the remainder of the twenty years to the Annuitant's legal representatives. By the latter plan the return of a specific sum is assured. Any other details of this important Annuity plan may be had on application to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa. Postage free.

Success of a Former Citizen in the West

Prominent in the Real Estate Business in Saskatoon

From "The Saskatoon Capital" of Aug. 18th, we take the following:

"G. A. Martin, one of the brightest and ablest young men in the commercial life of Saskatoon, recently entered into a partnership with L. R. Hargreaves, an Englishman of London, who has wealth running into six figures, and the new firm already have joined with an old country trust corporation, which will do just a little more for Saskatoon than any other similar concern has done.

"The London and British North America Company was incorporated in London a short time ago with a capital of \$5,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$50 each. Fifty thousand of these shares were placed on the London market and in two hours were over subscribed.

"Martin and Hargreaves are associated with this company and will be the Canadian agents in the west. It is expected that \$500,000 will be ready for advances as first mortgages and other securities, and a fine office will be erected on Second avenue.

"The firm of Martin and Hargreaves are the local agents of Lord Elphinstone and other British peers who own property in Saskatoon to the value of \$275,000 and who propose next year to erect buildings on their central properties. Mr. Hargreaves left last week for London to complete all arrangements for the western business of the London and British North America Company, and its Saskatoon associate, Martin and Hargreaves.

"For Saskatoon the local board of management is George A. Martin and L. B. Hargreaves.

"In Toronto the representatives are Emilis Jarvis & Co., and in Winnipeg Allan, Killam & McKay.

"The bankers are Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co., of London; the Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

"The business will be that of acting as agents and trustees for clients in the United Kingdom, Canada and elsewhere, and the investment and management of their funds. The investment of money on mortgage and the purchase of real estate. The investment of money in established or promising undertakings. A general financial and mercantile agency business.

"The advantages of having so powerful a corporation operating in Saskatoon can hardly be forecasted, but with a man like George Martin at the helm of affairs in the city, there is no doubt but the full benefit of the immense resources at the disposal of the directors will be manifest from the start, and operations will be commenced at once."

In another column "The Saskatoon Capital" says: "Yesterday afternoon the biggest individual real estate deal so far as consideration paid is concerned—was put through when that energetic young operator, G. A. Martin, of the firm of Martin and Hargreaves, purchased on account of old country clients the block known as the Helgeson block on Second avenue, for the sum of \$135,000. This is equal to \$1,350 per foot for the 100 feet which goes in the deal. Of this \$135,000, half the amount is paid in cash.

"The property, formerly known as the MacBeth block, was purchased last November by Mr. Helgeson for \$35,000, and the sale of yesterday reaped him the handsome profit of \$35,000 in eight months.

"Mr. Martin, the purchaser, will spend almost \$5,000 on the building when the club vacate their premises, and the block will then be one of the most convenient and well arranged business blocks in the city."

Mr. Martin referred to above is a son of Mr. W. S. Martin, Manager of the Stirling branch of the Union Bank, and is well known here. He left Stirling for the west about six years ago, and, as seen from the above, is now one of the prosperous men of the west.

Sidney Council

Town Hall, Monday, August 21st, 1911. Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Members present: Chas. Ketcheson, Reeve; Alex. S. White, Dep. Reeve; Chas. Vandewater, John W. Hess, and Geo. A. Rose, Councillors.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

A letter was read from G. G. Thrasher on behalf of Mr. Roschub, re opening of road between 8th and 9th concessions, Sidney. Received and filed.

A letter from Miss Cosby, re culvert across road in 8th Con. Sidney, leading from Belleville road to Frankford road. No action taken.

A communication was read from Mr. Donald Gunn, Con. 1, Sidney, (enclosing copy of petition forwarded to Dominion Government) re proposed route of the Canadian Pacific Railway as surveyed across Concession 1 Sidney, and it was moved by J. W. Hess, seconded by C. H. Vandewater: That the Clerk request the Railway Commission to keep Sidney Council fully advised of any action taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. re route of above railway through the Township of Sidney, and that the Council at the request of the owners of property in Concession 1, Sidney, request that, if a route in Con. 1, Sidney, is filed by said railway Co. that it be not sanctioned unless it parallels the Grand Trunk Railway, as this will be the third railway across farms in this 1st Con. of the Township of Sidney. Carried.

A letter of resignation was read from Mr. Wm. Holland, (Township Officer for Township of Sidney) on account of his leaving the township. Referred to Committee of the whole on by-laws.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. C. Vandewater: That Sidney Council grant the sum of \$30.00 to apply on Town Line road between Sidney and Thurlow; Thurlow having agreed to expend a similar amount. To be expended by Mr. Hawley Wright, Road Superintendent. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hess, seconded by Mr. Rose, that the following accounts be paid:

The Municipal World, \$3 45
C. W. Lawrence, burial of Sam Smith and 8 children, 4 00
Geo. E. Sine, Groceries for Mrs. Kate Wannamaker, 52 50
D. Allport, Groceries for Mrs. Samuel Smith, 5 80
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Vandewater, seconded by Mr. White, that Chas. Ketcheson, Geo. A. Rose, and the Clerk, be a Sidwalk Committee for the Township of Sidney. Carried.

The following By-laws were passed through their various stages, signed, sealed and numbered 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, and 617.

A By-law to levy and collect the taxes for 1911.

A By-law to levy and assess a rate for school purposes for 1911.

A By-law appointing a collector, (the blank was filled in with the name of James W. Gay)

A By-law accepting Wm. Holland's resignation as Township officer under By-law 601, and repealing clause 3 and 4 of By-law 601.

A By-law to provide for the construction of a concrete walk on the parts of the north side of Mill street in the village of Frankford as Local Improvement.

A By-law for the purpose of restraining and regulating the running at large in the township of Sidney Sidney of any animal.

Mr. Rose introduced petitions from owners of property on the north side of Mill Street, Frankford, requesting that sidewalks be built as local improvements, and moved, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, that this council grant the requests of the owners of property on the north side of Mill street from the George Bowman property to Scott street in the village of Frankford, also from Trent street to the new steel bridge on said street, as local improvement, the signers of the above petition representing at least one-half of the real property of said portions of North street, and at least two-thirds the value of real property benefited thereby according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the Township of Sidney. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geo. A. Rose, seconded by Chas. Ketcheson, that Council now adjourn to meet at Clerk's office, Belleville, on Saturday September 23, at 2 p.m. Clerk to notify owners of property on north side of Mill street, Frankford, of Court of Revision on Local Improvements. Carried.

A. M. CHAPMAN, Township Clerk.

Oriental Eggs

The Chinese are great eaters of eggs which they take "hard boiled." These are to be had in all roadside places for refreshment. While the Chinese have an expression "Eggs of a hundred years," it must not be understood that their eggs are always a hundred years old, though one may be able to get them of many years' standing.

The Celestials evince a preference for the egg of the duck or of the goose. These are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a varying period, the minimum being, it is said, five or six weeks. Under the influence of time the yolk liquefies and takes on a dark green color, and the white coagulates and becomes green.

The Central Ontario Railway has improved its roadbed during the past summer by putting on 5,000 trainloads of gravel.

A RAILROAD EXPERT.

Manufacturers' Transportation Man Has Had a Wide Experience.

James E. Walsh, manager of transportation for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is a mild-mannered man, and unobtrusive. His voice is not of the megaphone variety, and his eyes beam benignly behind his spectacles. No stranger would pick him out as a railway expert, but, then, appearances are deceptive.

As a matter of hard fact, Mr. Walsh is steeped in railroading. By way of emphasis, it may be added that the saturating process has been in progress for twenty-five years. That his practical knowledge has helped him in his present position can be verified by a reference to the records of the Dominion Railway Commission. The typewritten pages are plentifully sprinkled with his name and his opinions. He is not a lawyer, but he holds his own with railway counsel.

Mr. Walsh is a native of Ormstown, Quebec. He was educated at the Protestant Separate School of Huntingdon County, and at Joliette and Varennes Colleges. The classics were taught at Joliette, and business axioms were furnished at Varennes. After clerking for a short time at Ormstown, he became a timekeeper on construction work for the Canada Atlantic. He remained with that road for twenty years, and though his work was largely executive, he learned much that was useful about railroading.

From construction work he was transferred to the track and ballast department. Then he went to the audit branch, and had charge of freight and car mileage accounts. After a glimpse of the mechanical department, Mr. Walsh was made chief clerk of the freight and passenger department. When the Canadian Atlantic was extended and reorganized, he was given charge of the passenger, ticket and baggage departments, and retained that position until the road was sold. He was with the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. for a time, as assistant to the general manager, and on leaving the R. & O., was engaged by the Federal Government on the Georgian Bay survey, where he made a study of traffic possibilities and completed trade statistics. His report has been considered interesting reading by earnest people.

Mr. Walsh came to the C.M.A. in 1907, succeeding J. R. Marlowe.

Mr. Walsh has been a busy man a long time. He can brake a train, run a locomotive, and do other thrilling things, but he doesn't play golf, and while he takes a literary interest in baseball reports, etc., he has not been up to the plate.

"Walsh is a glutton for work; that's all," is a friend's view.

Mr. Walsh will admit one weakness, though he denies it's a weakness. He is a great angler.

When Mr. Walsh was with the Canada Atlantic, he acted as guide, philosopher, friend, to theatrical companies, circus people, hard-headed men of science, and others. Ontario and Quebec boast some large bass and trout. Mr. Walsh captured many whoppers, including a five-pound brook trout, on these personally conducted tours, and in his holidays—when he took a vacation. If Mr. Walsh were a talkative man, what fish stories he might tell. But he is silent, except on transportation matters.

The New Bishop.

The consecration of the new Bishop of Niagara brings into the forefront of church life in Ontario a man who has hitherto been unknown outside his own diocese. During the discussion which preceded the election, it surprised outsiders to hear the name of Archbishop Clark mentioned so prominently, but it was evident that he had many friends. It appeared to be generally recognized that the diocese needed an administrator, and Archbishop Clark had been so intimately connected with this aspect of the work for many years that he was the natural choice. He is not known as an orator, a personality or a controversialist, but he inspires confidence as a man experienced in the business of his church.

Although Bishop Clark is not widely known, he has been connected with many dioceses in the course of his life. He was born in Russell County, P. Q.; he received part of his education at Bishop College, Lennoxville; he also attended Trinity College, Toronto; he was ordained in Ottawa Cathedral, and Niagara diocese became his permanent field of work.

Compiling Census Returns.

Reports from all parts of the country are flowing into the Census Department, and the work of compiling is being made for the big job of compiling the census from the enumerators' returns.

The work requires machinery as well as men and women, and up to the present time the machinery has not made its appearance. It is expected, however, that 20 tabulators and 70 card-punching machines, ordered by the Government and now in course of construction at Toronto, will be in Ottawa in a few days.

A number of girls have been given temporary positions, and will assist the regular staff, while the census statistics are being compiled.

Census Figures Don't Tell All.

While the results of the census will show a large increase in the population of Canadian cities, the first figure will, by no means, indicate the real growth since the last census was taken. When the census districts were made up thousands of residents in several of the newly-annexed districts imported from the United States. In the population of the last census the result will be that there will be considerable heart-burning when the figures come out.

To Inquire Into Fish Stories.

An inspector has been despatched to the north country by the Ontario Provincial Fisheries Department to investigate fish stories published in The Cobalt Daily Nugget, wherein it was stated that four more fish were caught than the fisheries regulations allowed. Everybody in the north country is writing letters to The Cobalt Nugget claiming the biggest catch of the season.

MUST SAVE FORESTS.

Porcupine Fire is a Warning to All Canadians.

In Porcupine the terrible loss of life in the great fire dwarfs all other considerations. On account of this loss, rather than because of the value of the property destroyed, it is time to point out the absolute necessity of greater expenditure upon forest protection. The methods that will protect the forest from fire will save the lives of the people dwelling near the forest. The Porcupine calamity will do much to create a public opinion that will support the Government in any expenditures that it may deem necessary for the protection of the forests in the north. It is a mistake to hold the great heat responsible for the holocaust at Porcupine. Unless the kindling is ready the match will not light the fire, and the terrible heat can only be considered as the match to the kindling already prepared by the carelessness of prospectors and others, for it is the dry debris lying on the ground and not the standing trees that provides the great fuel for the bush fire.

In a report on the subject issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington five necessary measures for the protection of the forest are given, says The Mail and Empire, as follows:

The disposal of slash from logging operations.

The development of roads, trails and fire lines.

The establishment of lookout stations and telephone lines.

The organization of a protective supervisory and fire-fighting force.

The control of insects which kill trees and cause an accumulation of dead, inflammable timber.

No one of these measures alone will protect a forest, nor can one of them be safely omitted. With all these measures in operation and carried out by an adequate force, such fires as that of the Porcupine would be impossible. To put into effect such a scheme a great expenditure of money would be necessary, but no district in the world is better able to afford it than Ontario's mining district. There has been more than enough silver taken out of Cobalt to give forest protection from North Bay to James Bay.

Apart from the necessity of protection to human life, the forests of the north are well worth preserving for their own sakes. Until a few years ago it was popularly supposed that our timber was almost as inexhaustible as our supply of fresh water, and even yet the official estimates of the remaining timber convey this impression to anyone who is not a lumberman. We have standing in Canada something less than 2,000 billion feet of timber, including the very low grades. It seems a lot, but it is not much more than half the estimated amount at one time. What we have cut and used amounts to little compared with what has been lost by fire. In our greatest lumbering region, the Ottawa valley, it has been calculated that for every foot that has been cut by lumbermen twenty feet has been destroyed by fire. A recent bulletin from the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior says that the loss to the public treasury due to forest fires is not less than \$1,042,500,000.

The same report declares that the forest fires that are occurring are not so much the result of the absence of laws as the lack of enforcement of existing laws. To be properly enforced, these laws must have back of them the support of the people, for without it Legislatures will not vote the generous sums necessary for carrying on the work. It also points out that reforestation has its limits, and that it cannot undo the work of a disastrous fire. Not only are the standing trees destroyed, but often the soil is rendered permanently unfit for growing another forest. This is because the humus in the ground is consumed. In cases where the soil is not spoiled for producing a second growth it is generally found that the forest succeeding a burned pine or spruce district is made up of inferior varieties of trees, on account of the fact that aspen, poplar, larch and jack pine produce more seeds than the pine and spruce and scatter them over a wider area.

The effect of forests upon rainfall and climate generally is pretty well understood. It has been discussed previously and need not be pointed out again. The fact to bear in mind is that within twenty years from now will not correct any neglect of the forests to-day; and that there is considerable neglect is indicated by the following passage from the report of the Department of the Interior: "Of all the civilized nations in the northern hemisphere, Canada is doing the least to treat the public lands as a permanent asset." When it comes to be a question of the lives of citizens, as in Porcupine, Canada is not likely to remain indifferent.—Montreal Standard.

Scientific Methods.

That the field crops of the Dominion could be doubled in twenty years by its adoption of more scientific methods, is one of the striking assertions in a volume just issued on lands, fisheries, game and minerals, by the Dominion Commission of Conservation. The book is replete with agricultural information, scientifically obtained, and there is a section on fisheries and game, including laws and regulations. The book shows that Canada pays out annually over \$500,000 for oysters imported from the United States. The Canadian output has decreased from 64,646 barrels in 1882 to 38,553 barrels in 1909, in spite of the fact that prices have risen 340 per cent. in the past twenty years. The decline in the industry is attributed largely to the long standing dispute over jurisdiction between the Dominion and provincial authorities.

A Slave to Style.

"Your little friend has the ribbon of honor again this week, while you never win it."

"Why, mamma, Suzanne is blond, and blue is becoming to her, but I am a brunette and can't wear it."

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ENDOWMENTS

At the close of 1910 the Government Blue Book credits the

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

with writing \$2,558,416 on the

Endowment Plan

the largest amount written by any Canadian Company for that year, bringing up the total Endowment Insurance on its books as at December 31, 1910, to \$19,363,967—nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the next highest of any Company doing business in Canada.

It Leads Them All In Endowments.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE - \$65,000,000

Full information cheerfully given by

BURROWS, of Belleville.

Agents Wanted.

General Agent.

Owing to the drought in India the King has sanctioned the curtailment of the Delhi durbar programme.

The attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition is jumping at the rate of 100,000 a year. In 1900 it was 750,000; in 1910, despite the unfavorable weather it was 837,000. This year only continued wet weather can keep it from reaching the million mark.



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PERSONALS.

Miss Mollie Warren, of Toronto, is visit-
ing Mrs. G. E. Green.

Mrs. J. R. Outwater, of Minto, is visit-
ing Mrs. J. W. Brown.

Mrs. Robert Green is visiting her
daughter in Oshawa.

Miss Winnifred Phelps, of Brighton, is
the guest of Miss Ella Brown.

Mrs. and Miss Cones, of Nanapanee, are
guests of Mrs. Wm. Montgomery.

Mr. R. D. Eggleston left on Friday to
visit friends and relatives in Manitoba.

Miss Buchanan and Mrs. C. Greig, of
Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Chas. Mosher.

Mr. Alex. and Miss Lou Judd, and Miss
Jessie Judd are spending a few days in
Toronto.

Miss Tryphina Stewart started on Fri-
day last to visit her sister, Mrs. Clark, in
Saskatchewan.

Miss Ella Kennedy and Miss Bessie
Ward are leaving to-day to attend the
Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Nina Reynolds has just returned
from a month's vacation in Detroit and
other towns in Michigan.

Mrs. Jas. Fleming and Miss Minnie
Fleming, of Belleville, were guests of Mrs.
W. S. Martin for the past two weeks.

Mr. J. W. Vandervoort and Mr. Frank
Jones left on Tuesday morning for a
week's visit to Toronto and Buffalo.

Miss Bessie Wallbridge and Mr. A. J.
Anderson, of Rossmore, were guests at
the home of Mr. E. T. Ward for a few days.

Mr. W. A. Cardwell, of Toronto, re-
turned home on Friday last after spend-
ing a few weeks with Mr. P. E. McKee,
Glen Ross.

Miss Rada Carlisle and Miss Myrtle
Weaver have been spending two weeks
with their aunt, Mrs. Walton Anderson,
at Brighton.

Mr. Earl S. Scott was recently trans-
ferred from the Union Bank here to the
branch at Cupar, Sask., with a consid-
erable increase in salary.

Mr. George H. Minchin, who, with his
wife and children, has been visiting his
parents and other friends in town, left on
Tuesday morning for his home in Kansas.

Miss D. Caldwell returned on Tuesday
after spending two weeks in Toronto.
She was accompanied by Miss M. Hossie,
of Perth who will assist her during the
coming season.

Danger of Over-Exercising

**Too Much Physical Effort Uses
Energy That Should Be
Held in Reserve**

"More men in the past generation
have been injured through over-exer-
cise than from under-exercise," writes
Dr. William Lee Howard in *MUNSEY'S*.
"Like most things in the United
States, physical training and exercise
have been overdone."

"If you will take notice you will ob-
serve how common it is for former
athletes to succumb to some germ dis-
ease. It is not because they were
athletes, but because, as athletes, they
expended energy instead of making
and storing it. I do not believe that
any contestant in that heart-breaking
stunt, the Marathon run, will ever
have in him reserve force to withstand
a good attack of disease germs. At
an age when he needs force and cell
endurance it will be found wanting.
The heart has expended much of its
intended reserve force. When called
upon at forty-five years of age to put
out latent energy it will not be able to
do so; it was stretched and enlarged
so much at its growing period that it
has become soft and elastic."

"The man who has led a sedentary
and careless life, and who, when told
he is getting too fat, at once jumps in-
to some form of violent exercise, is in-
juring himself—throwing away all
chances of making himself germ-proof.
What such a man needs is slow, com-
paratively effortless exercise, such as
walking or moderate swimming. But
it must be kept up systematically—as
regularly as his sleep."

"The man who accumulates dollars
by the bag and fat by the day usually
wants to get rid of his fat in the same
manner—by rush and hurry. Then
something inside him goes wrong, mi-
crobes enter his system, and his bags
of dollars are useless."

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1911

Issued by the Agricultural Societies
Branch of the Ontario Department of
Agriculture, J. Lockie Wilson, Super-
intendent.

Bancroft	Oct. 4, 5
Belleville	Sept. 12, 13
Brighton	Sept. 28
Campbellford	Sept. 25, 27
Castleton	Sept. 29, 30
Colborne	Oct. 3, 4
Frankford	Sept. 14, 15
Keene	Oct. 3, 4
Kingston	Sept. 27, 28
Landau	Sept. 21, 22, 23
Madoc	Sept. 27, 28
Norwood	Oct. 10, 11
Perth	Sept. 11, 12, 13
Peterboro	Sept. 14, 15, 16
Renfrew	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Rosemeath	Sept. 28, 29
Shannonville	Sept. 10
Stirling	Sept. 21, 22
Tweed	Oct. 4, 5

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
35 cents each insertion. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST.
Mail & Ex. 6.45 a.m. Passenger, 10.27 a.m.
Mail & Ex. 6.45 p.m. Passenger, 8.41 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

LOCAL MATTERS.

St. John's church Sunday School re-
opens September 3rd at 10 a.m.

Mr. S. A. Hutton has disposed of
his butcher business to Mr. Geo. Ben-
nett.

The High and Public Schools all
over the Province open on Tuesday
next, September 5th.

61 minute Hat Sale, Saturday evening
at Fred Ward's.

There was a light frost on Wednes-
day morning. This is early in the
season for frost in this section. No
damage reported.

The Holiness Movement Camp
Meeting at Ivanhoe commences Fri-
day morning, September 8th, and
continues over two Sabbaths.

Mr. S. B. McGee, formerly of this
place, and who has been in Belleville
for the past few years, has removed to
Tweed, where he has opened up a
tailoring business.

Services in the Methodist church
next Sunday, Sept. 3rd, will be at the
regular hours, 11.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
The pastor, Rev. L. S. Wright will
preach at both services.

The Men's Guild of Frankford ran
an Excursion to Peterboro, August 9.
Between five and six hundred enjoyed
the outing. Frankford Brass Band
was in attendance. Net receipts were
nearly \$100.

At the Liberal Convention held at
Trenton on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Hub-
bell, of Marmora was nominated as
candidate to oppose Mr. Porter in
West Hastings at the coming Dom-
inion election.

Come to the 61 minute Hat Sale on Sat-
urday evening next, commencing at 8
o'clock. Fred Ward's.

The Men's Bible Class in connection
with St. Andrew's church will meet
next Sunday morning at 9.45 a.m. It
is hoped that a goodly number will be
present to begin the study after a few
weeks of vacation.

Through an oversight, the advertise-
ment of the Union Bank does not ap-
pear in the Stirling Prize List. An
advertisement was prepared for the
Bank, but was mislaid, and therefore
omitted from the list. As will be seen
in the list of special prizes, the Union
Bank is offering a number of special
prizes which should prove attractive
to exhibitors.

A very pretty event took place at
the home of Mr. James Donald on
Wednesday, August 30th, when their
youngest daughter, Alice Luella, was
united in marriage to Mr. Karl Ivan
Sine. The wedding march was played
by Miss Alice Little. Only the near-
relatives were present. After lunch-
on the happy couple left amidst
showers of rice and good wishes
to drive to Stirling where they took
train for Toronto and other western
points. Rev. J. A. Hiltz was officiat-
ing minister.

Some very tall samples of corn have
been left at the office of the Agricul-
tural Department recently. One sam-
ple from Mr. Geo. Griffin's farm was
some ten to eleven feet in height.

This held the record for some days,
but on Monday morning Mr. George
Drewry brought in some which mea-
sured twelve feet, and had fully de-
veloped ears standing about six feet from
the ground. To pick some of these,
one would need a step ladder, or else
climb the stalk. The corn was of the
variety known "Imperial Leaming."

Stirling Cheese Board

At the meeting of the cheese board
on Tuesday last there were 725 boxes
of cheese offered. All were sold to
Mr. Cook at 13 s/16c.

Moved by Mr. James Cook, seconded
by Mr. Robert Lanigan, that the
Board adjourn for two weeks, and
that no cheese be sold in the mean-
time. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by
Mr. M. Bird, that the President, Sec-
retary and Mr. W. S. Martin be a
committee to draft a letter of con-
dolence to Mrs. Jas. Whitton and family.
Carried.

Boy Scouts are especially interest-
ed in this year's Canadian National Ex-
hibition. The boy soldiers who at-
tended last year's fair and lived un-
tended last year's grounds have been
dredged out of the mud of the great
telling their comrades of the great
time they had. This year it is to be
the same only more of it. Boy Scouts
are to attend from all over the Prov-
ince, and in addition to the review,
there are to be competitions along the
line of Scout exercises.

Stirling Fair

No efforts or expenses are being
spared to make this the best fair that
Stirling Agricultural Society has ever
held. The day following the Dom-
inion elections will give everybody a
good opportunity to get together at
the fair and discuss the great issues of
Canada's future among the nations of
the world; and also to look at some of
the best live stock, products of the
dairy, field and the garden. Exhibits
in connection with the Field Crops
Competition promise to be interesting.
The new method of exhibiting apples
in boxes will be a new feature. The
many and valuable special prizes all
point to some of the finest exhibits be-
ing shown that have ever been seen
in this district.

The Directors of the Fair are pre-
paring for an excellent evening con-
cert, particulars of which will be given
later.

The members of the Holstein Breed-
ers' Club and the Ayrshire Breeders'
Club will be putting on some of their
fancy pure bred stock for exhibit.

The prize list does not mention the
special prize given for cheese by the
Stirling Cheese Board, but a special
prize of \$10.00 is to be divided as fol-
lows:—\$5.00 for first; \$3.00 for second
and \$2.00 for third, open only to fac-
tories represented on this Board.

Members tickets may be procured
from almost any of the Directors.
Any person not getting a prize list
soon can secure one at the Department
of Agriculture office.

A splendid exhibit of flowers and
plants by the Horticultural Society
will lend color and add interest to the
artistic features of the fair. Some
splendid prizes are being granted by
the Society. See Bills.

Stirling High School

The new High School is now com-
pleted. The board have spared no ex-
pense in making it one of the most at-
tractive and up-to-date High Schools
in the Province, the system of heating
lighting and ventilation being of the
most approved type. The school is
now capable of accommodating from
175 to 200 students.

The laboratory is greatly enlarged
and thoroughly equipped for practical
work by the students in all depart-
ments of Natural Science. Each room
is provided with an electric bell and
gong, and provided with electric
lights.

The new Agricultural room provides
for practical demonstration in the
various branches of Agriculture, in-
cluding drainage work, milk testing,
manual training, judging of grain,
seeds, roots, grasses, fruit, etc., also
work in soil physics, chemistry, and
agricultural botany.

Special attention will be given to
preparing students for the following
examinations:—Entrance to Model,
entrance to Normal, entrance to the
Faculties of Education, Junior and
Senior Matriculation.

The teaching staff for 1911 and 1912
will be:—G. E. Kennedy, B. A., Prin-
cipal, Specialist in Natural Science,
Teacher of Natural Science and Senior
Mathematics; Miss C. J. McRae, B.A.,
Specialist in English and History with
Classics, teacher of English, History
and Junior Mathematics; Miss Mastin
B. A., Specialist in Moderns, teacher
of Moderns, Art, and Commercial
Work; A. D. McIntosh, B. S. A.,
Specialist in Dairying, teacher of Ag-
riculture.

The examination record for 1911 is
one of which Stirling may well be
proud. Three wrote for Entrance to
Faculties of Education and were suc-
cessful—A. Hay, Pt. I. with honors;
R. Thompson, Pt. I.; A. Richardson,
Pts. I. and II.

For Entrance to Normal the follow-
ing were successful: R. Beatty, G.
Bird (Honors), H. Caverley, E. Foster,
A. Harlow, J. Hough (Honors), S.
Lumb, E. McCutcheon, M. Park (Hon-
ors), H. Payne (Honors), M. Potts, J.
Sills.

For complete Senior Matriculation:
G. Bird, E. Foster, S. Lumb, E. Mc-
Cutcheon, M. Park, J. Sills.

The following passed in at least
eight subjects: K. Bailey, M. Elliott.
The school will open Tuesday, Sept.
5th.

Any information regarding the work
of the school may be obtained from
G. E. KENNEDY, Principal,
W. S. MARTIN, Chairman.

As Seen by a Former Resident

The following extracts from a letter
written by Mr. E. A. Houston, a for-
mer resident of Stirling, to Dr. Bisson-
nette, will be found interesting. Mr.
Houston is a resident of Pittsburgh,
Penn., and is editor of a paper pub-
lished by a large undenominational
Men's Bible Class:

DEAR DOCTOR.—It was with a great
deal of interest that I read in the
News-Argus some time since, of the
splendid showing made by pupils of
Stirling High School. When I went
to school in Stirling there was no
High School there. There were a few
other things conspicuous by their ab-
sence also, local option for instance.
How did it go in Stirling at the last
election? It was to be this summer
was it not? I seldom see a paper from
there so I am not up on those
things.

It is now a year since I was in Stirling
and partook of your hospitality.

I am now again on vacation and my
thoughts have turned to the pleasant
day I spent there. I wish it had been
longer. After I had returned home I
dwelt with a good deal of pleasure up-
on the surprise I had gotten, at the
change for the better a few short years
had wrought. If the years to come do
for Stirling what the past few have
done (and why should they not?), we
will be doubly glad that we ever called
it home.

Births

PATTERSON—At Carmel on August 27th to
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patterson, a daughter.

Notice

All parties indebted to the undersigned
will please call and settle the same at
once.
J. DAWKINS & SON.

Farm For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale Block "A"
in the 7th concession of Sidney, contain-
ing 105 acres more or less. On the pre-
mises are a good frame house, and a barn,
32 x 32, with basement and cement floor.
Well fenced, and spring water in house
and barn. Plenty of all kinds of timber
on the place. Will be sold on easy terms
of payment. For further particulars ap-
ply on the premises, or to Frankford P.O.,
Box 7.
50-4w W. E. MILLS.

Valuable Farm For Sale

West part of Lot 25, 5th con. of Sidney,
consisting of 90 acres; 10 acres of hard
wood timber, orchard of about 300 trees,
farms the drained, cement silo, good barn,
two story new frame house, two spring
creeks in permanent pasture lands, rural
mail delivery; one quarter of a mile from
Post Office, school, church, general store,
blacksmith shop, butcher, telephone and
large cream and butter plant. Farm in
good condition and practically level.
DAN KETCHESON,
Walbridge P. O.

Apples Wanted

At Stirling Evaporator, peeling apples
and cider apples. Highest price paid.
O. VANDERVOORT.

For Sale

House and lot on north side of Church
St. in Stirling. Good frame house and
barn, and good well on the premises. For
terms and further particulars apply to
MRS. MAGGIE TWIDDY

Notice

Spring Brook Cider Mill will be ready
for operation on Tuesday, Aug. 29th,
and will run Tuesday and Friday until further
notice. I will be pleased to see all my old
patrons and as many new ones as possible.
JEREMIAH WILSON.

Wanted

Timothy and Alsike Seed. Best prices
given. Seed released free of charge if
purchased. Samples and inquiries by
mail promptly attended to.
CHARLES E. BISHOP,
Stirling, Ont.

49-3m

Belleville, Ont.

BELLEVILLE FAIR 1911

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
Sept. 12th and 13th

\$2,000 in Premiums

Arrange your affairs to attend
the Belleville Fair. This prom-
ises to be the best in Central
Ontario.

Fast and honest Racing.

The exhibits in all classes
will be larger than ever.

First class special attractions
every day and evening.

Reduced rates on Railroads.

W. C. FARLEY, Pres.

R. H. KETCHESON, Sec.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN
TUTTS, late of the Township of Rawdon in
the County of Hastings, Yeoman, de-
ceased.

Pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario,
1897, Chapter 129, notice is hereby given
that all creditors and others having
claims against the estate of the above
named JOHN TUTTS, who died on or about
the 13th day of July, 1911, are required on
or before the 15th day of September, 1911,
to send by post prepaid or deliver to
Evered C. Tutts of the Village of Madoc,
in the County of Hastings, Undertaker,
Administrator of the estate of the de-
ceased, their claims and the names, ad-
dresses and descriptions, together with
full particulars of their claims, a state-
ment of their accounts and the nature of
the security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after
such last mentioned date the adminis-
trator of the estate will proceed to dis-
tribute the assets of said estate among the
persons entitled thereto, having regard
only to the claims of which notice shall
have been given, and the Administrator will not be liable
for the assets or any part thereof to any
person or persons of whose claim he shall
not have had notice.

Dated at Madoc this 7th day of August,
1911.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Solicitor for Administrator.

Improved Farm For Sale

Situated in 7th con. Thurlow, 95 acres,
gold clay loam, clean, 65 acres cultivated,
balance pasture and sugar bush, spring
in pasture, flat land till drained, all fences,
two never failing wells, orchard, basement
barn 30x40 ft., remodelled painted modern
stables, cut stone house, 26x38 ft., kitchen
house, pigsty; splendid location, 2 mile
from school, grist mill, etc., at Pouchers
Mills, one mile from village of Plainville,
telephones in neighborhood, 1 mile from
cheese factory. Any person desiring good
farm cannot do better than to consult the
owner, on premises, for terms and particu-
lars.

E. B. MCKENZIE,
Plainville P. O.

G. W. ANDERSON

RAINCOATS

The time is coming when Raincoats will be useful almost
every day. The style in vogue now for both men and women
are useful almost any time, and for an unlimited number of
purposes.

Our prices in Men's Coats are from \$7.50 to \$15.00.

Prices in Ladies' Coats range from \$8.00 to \$10.00.

Our assortment is unsurpassed.

Grocery Specials

20 lb. Cotton Sack Redpaths best granulated Sugar, \$1.35.
Quaker Puffed Rice, 2 packages for 25c.
"Poppy,"—Best Baking Powder made, 1 lb. tin, 15c.
Best canned Pumpkin—3 tins for 25c.
Challenge Brand Corn Starch, per package only 7c.
Bananas, while they last, only 10c. per dozen.
Best Durham Mustard, regular 10c. tin, only 5c. per tin.
Solar Laundry Soap, 6 bars for 25c.

G. W. ANDERSON

Phone 29

Goods delivered promptly.

SCHOOL BOOTS

The boys and girls will soon be off for school!

Prudent parents are on the look-out these days for the
better sort of Boots for boys and girls. There is no economy
in buying shoddy Shoes for hard school wear.

For Boys

We have Urus Calf, Gun Metal, Box Calf and Tan Boots. Prices
from.....\$1.25 to \$2.25
BOOTS FOR GIRLS.—Guaranteed to give satisfaction, in Box Calf,
Dongola and Oil Grain. Prices.....\$1.25 to \$2.00.

Never before have we had such a complete stock. It will pay you to
call and see our Shoes before purchasing elsewhere.

We are still giving bargains on the "Last of the Summer Lines" of
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Pumps.

Men's Plough Boots from.....\$1.25 to \$2.50

Boots made to order and repaired.

Shoe Polish 5, 10 and 15c.

J. W. BROWN

Reliable Boot and Shoe Merchant.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

HARDWARE

In order to clear out the following Summer lines we are offering them at
very low prices.

REFRIGERATORS.—Hardwood antique finish, with new style swing
base, patent drip valve, improved galvanized iron shelves,
raised panels, fancy brass locks and hinges, regular price
\$12.00 for.....\$9.75

BICYCLES.—Fitted with Hercules Coaster Brakes, Dunlop tires, rub-
ber pedals,—in fact these Bicycles are latest on the mar-
ket. Regular price \$45.00, for.....\$35.00

CLOSE QUARTERS;

OR, THE HOUSE IN THE
RUE BARBETTE

CHAPTER I.

Reginald Brett, barrister-at-law and amateur detective, had seldom been more at peace with the world and his own conscience than when he entered the dining-room of his cosy flat this bright October morning.

Since the famous affair of Lady Delia Lyle's disappearance and death, he had not been busy, and the joy of healthy idleness is only known to the hard worker. Again, while dressing, he had received a letter inviting him to a quiet shoot at a delightful place in the country. All these things blended with happy inconsequence to render Brett contented in mind and affable in manner.

"It's a fine morning, Smith," he said cheerily, as he settled himself at the table where his "man" was already pouring out the coffee.

"Bee-utiful, sir," said Smith. "Smith!"

"Yessir."

"Not even the best English autumn weather can stand being called 'bee-utiful.' Don't do it. You will open the flood-gates of heaven."

Smith laughed decorously. He had not the slightest idea what his master meant, but if it pleased Mr. Brett to be jocose, it was the duty of a servant who knew his place to be responsive.

The barrister fully understood Smith's delicate appreciation—and its limits. He instantly noticed that the morning paper, instead of reposing next to his folded napkin, was placed out of reach on a sideboard, and that the eggs and bacon made their appearance half a minute too soon.

As an expert swordsman delights to execute a pass en tierce with an umbrella, so did the cleverest analytical detective of the age resolve to amaze his servant.

"Smith," he said suddenly, composing his features to their most severe cross-examination aspect, "I think the arrangement is an excellent one."

"What arrangement, sir?"

"That Mrs. Smith and yourself should have a few days' holiday, while Mrs. Smith's brother takes your place during my forthcoming visit to Lord Northallerton's—why, man, what is the matter? Is it too hot?"

"For the cover Smith had lifted off the bacon and eggs clattered violently on the table."

"Ot, sir! Ot isn't the word. You're a fair licker, that's what you are."

Smith invariably dropped his head when he became excited.

"Smith, I insist that you shall not call me names. Pass the paper."

"But, sir—"

"Pass the paper. Utter another word and I refuse to accept Mrs. Smith's brother as your locum tenens."

Smith was silenced by the last terrible epithet. Yet he was so manifestly nervous that Brett resolved to enlighten him before plunging into the day's news.

"For the last time, Smith," he said, "I will explain to you why it is hopeless for you to think of concealing tradesmen's commissions from me."

The shot went home, but the enemy was acquainted with this method of attack, and did not wince.

"You knew that Lord Northallerton had recently invited me to his October pheasant-shooting. During the last few days a youth, who grotesquely reproduces Mrs. Smith's most prominent features, has mysteriously tenanted the kitchen, ill-cleaned my boots, and bumbled over the studs in my shirts. This morning a letter came with the crest and the Northallerton postmark. Really, Smith, considering that you have now breathed the same air as myself for eight long years, I did not expect to be called on for an explanation. Besides, you have destroyed a masterpiece."

"Sir—" began Smith.

"Oh, I understand; there is nothing broken but your reputation. Don't you see that the mere placing of the newspaper at a distance, so that you might have a chance to sneak before I opened it, was a subtle stroke, worthy of Leocadia? Yet you demand feeble words. What a pity! Know, Smith, that true genius is dumb. Speech may be silver, but silence is surely golden."

The barrister solemnly unfolded the paper, and Smith faded from the room. On a page usually devoted to important announcements, the following paragraphs stood forth in the boldness of leaded type:

"MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE IN THE WEST END."

"An affair of some magnitude—"

perhaps a remarkable crime—has taken place in an Albert Gate mansion.

"Owing to the reticence of the authorities, it is at present impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the nature or extent of the incident, but it is quite certain that public interest will be much excited when details are forthcoming. All sorts of rumors attain credence in the locality, the murder of several prominent persons being not the least persistent of these. Without, however, giving currency to idle speculation, several authentic statements may be grouped into a connected form.

"Four weeks ago a party of Turkish gentlemen of high rank in Constantinople, arrived in London and took up their abode in the house in question, after some structural alterations, pointing at great security within and without, had been planned and executed.

"Attending these Turkish gentlemen, or officials, was a numerous suite of Moslem guards and servants, whilst, immediately following their arrival, came from Amsterdam some dozen noted experts in the diamond-cutting industry. These were lodged in a neighboring private hotel, where they were extremely uncommunicative as to their business in London. They were employed during the day at the Albert Gate house.

The presence in the mansion, both day and night, of a strong force of Metropolitan police, tended to excite local curiosity to an intense degree, but no clear conception of the business of the occupants was allowed to reach the public.

"Whatever it was that took place, the full particulars were not only well known to the authorities—the presence of the police hints—even at Governmental sanction—but matters proceeded on normal lines until yesterday morning.

"Then it became clear that a remarkable development must have occurred during the preceding night, as the whole of the Dutch workmen and the Turkish attendants were taken off in cabs by the police, not to Morton Street Police Station, but to Scotland Yard; this in itself being a most unusual course to adopt. They are unquestionably detained in custody, but they have not yet been charged before a magistrate.

"The police, later in the day, carried off some of these men's personal belongings, from both hotel and mansion.

"A sinister aspect was given to the foregoing mysterious proceedings by the presence at Albert Gate, early in the day, of two police surgeons, who were followed, about twelve o'clock, by Dr. Tennyson Coke, the greatest living authority on toxicology.

"Dr. Coke and the other medical gentlemen subsequently refused to impart the slightest information as to the reasons that led the police to seek their services, and the Scotland Yard authorities are adamant in the matter.

"The representative of a news agency was threatened with arrest for trespass when he endeavored to gain admission to the Albert Gate house, and it is quite evident that the police are determined to prevent the facts from leaking out at present—if they can by any means accomplish their wishes."

Brett read this interesting statement twice slowly. It fascinated him. Its very vagueness, its admissions of inability to tell what had really happened, its adroit use of such phrases as "Turkish gentlemen of high rank," "Noted experts in the diamond-cutting industry," "The greatest living authority on toxicology," betrayed the hand of the disappointed journalistic artist.

"Excellent!" he murmured aloud. "It is the breath of battle to my nostrils. I ought to tip Smith for my breakfast. Had I read this earlier, I would not have eaten a morsel."

He carefully examined the page at the back. It contained matter of no consequence—a London County Council debate—so he took a pair of scissors from his pocket and cut out the complete item, placing the slip as a votive offering in front of a finely executed bust of Edgar Allan Poe that stood on a bookcase behind him.

Within three minutes the scissors were again employed. The new cutting ran—

"There is trouble at Yildiz Kiosk. A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that a near relative of the Sultan has fled to France. The Porte have asked the French Government to apprehend him, but the French Ambassador has informed Riez Pasha that this course is impracticable in the absence of any criminal charge."

"These two are one," said the

barrister, as he turned towards Poe's bust and laid the slip by the side of its predecessor. This time he had mutilated a critique of an Ibsenite drama.

The rest of the newspaper's contents had no special interest for him, and he soon threw aside the journal in order to rise, light a cigarette, and muster sufficient energy to write a telegram accepting Lord Northallerton's invitation for the following day.

He was on the point of reaching for a telegraph form when Smith entered with a card. It bore the name and address—

"The Earl of Fairholme, Stanhope Gate."

"Curious," thought Brett, "Where is his lordship?" he said aloud—"at the door, or in the street?"

(His flat was on the second floor.)

"In a keeb, sir."

"Bring his lordship up."

A rapid glance at "Debrett" revealed that the Earl of Fairholme was thirty, unmarried, the fourteenth of his line, and the possessor of country seats at Fairholme, Warwickshire, and Glen Spey, Inverness.

The earl entered, an athletic, well-groomed man, whose lines were usually cast in pleasant places, but who was now in an unwonted state of flurry and annoyance.

Each man was favorably impressed by the other. His lordship produced an introductory card, and Brett was astonished to find that it bore the name of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"I have come—" commenced his lordship hesitatingly.

But the barrister broke in. "You have had a bad night, Lord Fairholme. You wish for a long and comfortable chat. Now, won't you start with a whisky and soda, light a cigar, and draw an easy chair near the fire?"

"Pon my honor, Mr. Brett, you begin well. You give me confidence. Those are the first cheerful words I have heard during twenty-four hours."

The earl was easily manoeuvred into a strong light. Then he made a fresh start.

"You have doubtless heard of this Albert Gate affair, Mr. Brett?"

"You mean this?" said the other, rising and handing to his visitor the longer paragraph of the two he had selected from the newspaper.

"That is very curious," said the earl, momentarily startled. But he was too preoccupied by his thoughts to pay much heed to the incident. He merely glanced at the cutting and went on:

"Yes, that is it. Well, Edith—Miss Talbot, I mean—vows that she won't marry me until this beastly business is cleared up. Of course, we all know that Jack didn't slope with the diamonds. He's tied up or dead, for sure. But—no matter what may have become of him—why the dickens should stop Edith from marrying me is more than I can fathom. Just look at some of the women in Society. They don't leave it to their relatives to be mixed up in a scandal. I can tell you. Still, there you are. Edith is jolly clever and awfully determined, so you've got to find him, Mr. Brett. Dead or alive, he must be found, and cleared."

"He shall," said Brett, gazing into the fire.

The quiet, self-reliant voice steadied the young peer. He checked an imminent flow of words, picked up the newspaper slip again, and this time read it. Then he blushed.

"You must think me very stupid, Mr. Brett, to burst out in such a manner when you probably have never heard of the people I am talking about."

"You will tell me, Lord Fairholme, if you get quietly to work, and try to speak, so far as you find it possible, in chronological sequence."

(To be continued.)

A fellow never suffers from ennui till he gets tired doing nothing.

In society it is much easier to do the proper thing than the right thing.

Every church has a nave, but, unfortunately, it isn't always spelled that way.

If misery loves company it's up to everybody to get married.

Many a man starves to-day while feeding on the hopes of to-morrow.

If the average man has any virtues he feels like apologizing for them.

There's nothing like the knife of candor for severing the bonds of friendship.

Only a wise man knows how little he actually knows of that which may be known.

A woman's idea of a man's respectability depends on how he is dressed.

LETTERS OF A SON IN THE MAKING TO HIS DAD.

—BY REX McEVoy

[Mr. McEvoy will write for this paper a series of letters from the west. They will appear from time to time under the above heading, and will give a picture of the great Canadian west from the standpoint of a young Ontario man going out there to make his way. These letters should be full of interest for every Ontario father.]

Heron Bay, Ont., Aug. 9th.

My Dear Father,—

Perhaps it would be well to explain the shakiness of my handwriting before going any further in this letter. Although everybody in our car is in excellent spirits, we are all sober. The fact is, however, that in spite of the little movable table which the porter has fitted up for me, the motion of the car occasionally makes my writing rather shaky. They are great little tables that fit into the side of the car near the windows and they are supported at the other end on one leg. They come in useful for all sorts of things. We use them as dining tables, and just now an old man and his three sons just across the aisle are playing a game of cards on their little table. They are going out to take up some of the irrigated lands of Alberta which are watered by the C. P. R. irrigation canal. I got acquainted with them through mother not putting a cup in my valise when she packed the grub for me to eat on the trip. I borrowed a cup from them and traded two bananas for a cup of coffee and some dried beef. They are a fine jolly crowd in this car, and there is all sorts of fun all the time, especially at meal times.

I am mighty glad already that we decided I should come out west this summer, even if I don't stop here. Why, I never realized before what a big place Ontario is. Of course, that big map of the Dominion hanging on the school-house wall, showed that the Province was some size, but here I have been travelling along for pretty near twenty-four hours, and we have to go over fourteen hours more before we get to Manitoba. We cross the boundary at Rennie, just 1161 miles from the Union Station, Toronto, where you saw me off when I climbed up into this car in the Canadian Pacific train for Vancouver.

Do you know, Dad, for all they talk of the West, we have a good line of country in Ontario. We didn't see much of Muskoka, as we passed through there at night, but I woke at Muskoka station and raised the blind at my window and saw the trunks of the nearest trees looking ghostly in the electric lights of the station. Of course, I was black mystery. But it looked as though the folks ought to get a pretty good change from the cities. At breakfast time, on the first morning of our trip, we were in the Sudbury district, and it's something to make us throw out our chests, and feel proud to think that the richest nickel and copper deposits in the whole world are right here in Ontario. Moose Mountain Range is close here, too—the greatest known iron range in Canada. This ought to be a great manufacturing district some day.

There is not much timber round the line just near Sudbury. The trees die when they get to be six or nine inches through. Poplar trees grow about twenty feet high and then they die, and everywhere you can see these young trees covered with dead, shrivelled leaves. Low bushes give the only touch of green to be seen, and everywhere there are rocks of all kinds, sizes and shapes. There are rocks that you could play duck on the rock with, and others that are bigger than our barn at home, with all sizes in between. It must have been a tremendous job putting the railroad through here. It seems like railroad building was what mother says woman's work is—it's never finished. Every little while we pass a gang of men who are busy doing something to the track. They build culverts of concrete sections and turn streams through them, then they fill in solid all round them, so that a number of little bridges have been done with. Long trestles have been filled in the same way thirty or forty feet high. The line crosses deep valleys as a stream in the bottle and if there is a stream in the bottom of it, the railway may cut a new channel for it through the solid rock. I would like to see how they managed to get over this country in the days when they

HEADACHE ACHE

Stop it in 30 minutes, without any harm to any part of your system, by taking "NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers 25c. a box, at all drug stores.

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"THE BEST HOME PRESERVES"

These are made by rightly combining luscious fresh fruits with

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EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

The best results are then assured.

Ask your grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar. He knows then that you want the best.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

used to go to Winnipeg by ox-cart.

I saw my first real live Indian to-day. There are lots of lakes all through this country, and just as we passed one lake I caught sight of an Indian tepee on an island, with a squaw bending over a fire. There was a birch-bark canoe—the genuine thing—drawn out of the water and lying upside down, close to the tepee. You go for miles and miles in the train without seeing anybody, and then you may come on a little clearing with a little bit of a wooden house, unpainted and looking more like a box with windows than a house. But there may be a flag-pole alongside, where the Union Jack is run up on holidays. The children who run out of these cabins and wave at the train, as it goes by, seem quite glad to see someone, even if it's only to shout "howdy," as the train rushes by.

We passed a grave to-day, where, I suppose, some settler is buried. It was all alone in a small cleared space among the trees and bushes. It looked awfully lonely in that wilderness, but there must have been someone to think kindly of the man who is taking his last rest there, for a wooden picket fence had been built round the grave, and a weather-worn wooden cross stood at its head.

Say, Dad, I do wish you could have been with me this last half hour. We have just come into view of Lake Superior. All day we have been rolling along between fairly high hills. Just as shadows of evening were coming on we turned down the valley of a river, and suddenly came in full view of the wide expanse of Lake Superior. It was grand. The lake was a bright blue, far out to the horizon, where a blue mountainous island loomed up. In shore, a hundred feet or so below us, the waves were dashing in snowy breakers on the rocks. All about the lake were high, rolling hills, their wooded sides bathed in the mellow ruddy light of sunset. The track here winds in and out around the hills, and sometimes goes through tunnels, while at other times it runs along a precipitous wall, at the foot of which the waves constantly dash.

For some reason, the view of those great hills, and the mighty lake in the sunset light made me think of us singing "Abide With Me" in the church at home, especially that verse:

"Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away;
Change and decay in all around I see;
O Thou, who changest not, abide with me."

Perhaps it was the thought that the waves of this lake were dashing about that distant island, and at the feet of those hills, for untold centuries without change, that made me think of the hymn. It was a sort of glimpse of eternity.

We are running on with constantly changing views of the lake, which is disappearing in the gathering night. It is immense. I would sort of like to hear the hum of the separator at home now, and I can imagine that you are about hitching up Nellie to go to the post office. Well, I must say good-bye now as the porter is beginning to make up the beds. Tell mother I will write to her.

Your loving son, JIM.

UPSET HIM.

Hub (angrily)—"What! Thirty-five dollars for that new hat? You told me hats could be bought from 84 up."

Wife—"Yes, dear, this is one of the 'ups'."

WAR AND BRITISH CREDIT.

Boer War Increased Debt Eight Hundred Million Dollars.

In 1899 the debt of Great Britain stood at the lowest point since the Napoleonic wars, and for four years Government bonds bearing two and three-quarter per cent interest had sold at a premium averaging about ten per cent. Then came the Boer War, increasing the debt by eight hundred million dollars and making the total nearly four billions. "This," the editor of the Economist recently observed, "was the highest point since 1867; so that the national savings of thirty-six years of peace were swept away by national borrowing during three years of war." And in April, 1903, interest on consols was reduced to two and a half per cent.

For a good while consols have been selling at a discount of about twenty per cent., and in the middle of July they dropped to seventy-eight and a quarter—the lowest price in eighty years. The drop was attributed to apprehension over the Morocco situation—which naturally raises a question as to what would become of consols if there were a real war scare.

Money cannot be had at two and a half per cent., because there are too many competitors for the world's savings. The relative prices of British two and a half per cents and French three per cents suggests that investors do not like a very low-rate bond, even at a discount.

The more important point is that about a year of actual fighting with a handful of Boers caused Britain's debt to increase three-fourths as much as twelve years of fighting with Napoleon at the height of his power. That suggests the colossal destructiveness of modern warfare.

GET POWER.

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by use of skillfully selected food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

Poor fuel makes a poor fire and a poor fire is not a good steam producer.

"From not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach troubles," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would favor be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly any thing that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Ever attempt I gave me heartburn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed."

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I was kept up its use ever since. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed."

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heartburn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 pounds, my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts food did it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are not mine, true, and full of human interest.

Send a postcard.

Don't you need a job?

